HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO 191— BOMBAY SATURDAY AUGUST 13 1927 ONE ANNA

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI TALAO.

The Amazing Story of a Neglected Wife and a Philandering Husband—
a Drama of Married Life that hits home to every man and woman !

'WANDERING HUSBANDS'

6 parts—featuring the lovely

LILA LEE and JAMES KIRKWOOD

The programme includes a two-reel Buster Keaton Comedy.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M.(S.T.)

PRECIOUS CINEMA, LAMINGTON ROAD.

A DELIGHTFUL, FASCINATING, INTERESTING SERIAL
Entirely free from useless fights or nonsensical Stunts. An
ENCHANTING LOVE STORY
Set amidst the grandeur and beautiful gorgeous sceneries of the Sultan of Morocco's domains!

"The Desert Outlaws"

20 parts—A gorgeously produced picture on a lavish scale, showing the French enterprise of introducing civilization in a barbarous tribal country.
GAY PARIS AND ITS GAIETIES—DELIGHTFUL FIREWORKS—BALLROOM DANCING—TWO DEAR LOVERS SEPARATED BY A HEINOUS PLOT—MOUNTAINOUS FORTRESSES—LOVELY GARDENS IN ARID DESERT—ALL—ALL—YOU WILL SEE HERE.

OPENING 6 PARTS TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK.

TO-NIGHT :— 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM] NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMI & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Address .....
Register No. .....
Date of paper .....
Time of delivery .....
Name of Subscriber .....

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Pu. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business. 1924 Rs. 57,35,305. 1925 Rs. 73,15,863. 1926 Rs. 1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY,
(Bombay Branch.)
Commissariat Build.,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 } Increase Rs. 59,03,000
1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 }
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,65,20,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay
or to any of the Company's Offices.

WHY DESPAIR?
THE
HINDUSTANI BIMA CO., LTD.
DELHI

Offers you protection against old age and death

Chairman :—PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

(1) If you wish to add to your income permanently and quickly apply at once for the Agency of our Company.
(2) If you wish to protect your wife and children from trouble for ever, apply at once for a policy in our IDEAL FAMILY SCHEME.
(3) If you wish to provide for your old age, nothing better than to take our ENDOWMENT POLICY.

PROMINENT FEATURES.

Our terms for Agents are most liberal.
Our rates of premium are the lowest.
Our treatment is sympathetic and management economical.
Our policies protect against disablement from accident or disease.

Write immediately for further particulars to :—

Pandit Bal Mukand Atriya,
Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

Messrs.
Purshottamdas Uraizee & Co.,
Chief Agents Gujarat and Kathiawar,
Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.

LALA GIRDHARI LAL
(of Amritsar
Managing Director,
"Diwan Bhawan,"
DELHI.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are Inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Earnest Ambitious Men, everywhere to start manufacturing business at home. Rs. 60/ weekly easily earned. Prospectus and complete money making particulars against anna stamp for postage. BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R390

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy and Station Master's Courses. Railfare PAID Prospectus on 2 annas stamp.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Burn Bastion Road, Delhi.
A R349

WANTED—AGENTS, throughout India. Rs. 50/- pay and Commission. Apply with anna stamp. TRADING COMPANY, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, AHMEDABAD.
A R331

WANTED SANSKRIT TEACHER for IV to VII. Apply immediately stating salary, experience and qualification (atleast Matriculation) to MANAGER, Piperdiwala High School-Rander.
A 29119

WANTED—2 TIME KEEPERS, one GENERAL CLERK for Railway department. Apply sharp with two annas stamp. Box No. 2014, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R380

WANTED.—One young LADY to be trained as DRESSING-MAID. understand modern styles. Also a GENTLEMAN, well-educated, to be trained as a director for the Movies. Will be highly paid. Also wanted an OLD LADY about fifty years old, to play a part as a mother-in-law. No previous experience required. Must be good, respectable people. Must be able to speak English. Apply Room No. 16, Temperance Hall, 40 Colaba Road.
A R391

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One small independent BUNGALOW and GARAGE for private Motor Cars and Taxis. For particulars apply to MEHTAJI, China Bagh, Girgaum Back Road.
Q 29035

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KULU FINEST APPLES and PEARS from 15th July, 11 lbs. basket at Rs. 5-8 only. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply.—Manager, Colonel's Orchards, Bajaura, Kulu, Punjab. Tel: "COLONEL BAJAURA".
E R330.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS—LONDON.—EXAMINATIONS will be held in Bombay, in December, 1927.—Syllabus—annas two.—Application form—annas two.—R. V. SABNIS, University Library, Bombay.
M 29126

MEDICAL.

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

BESCEN'S EYE DROP:—If you have lost your eye-sight, it will bring round within a fortnight. It cures all sorts of eye disease. No harm. Cure guaranteed. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. —Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY, 26/2, Grey Street, Calcutta.
P 28515B

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

PROFESSION.

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs. 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Petit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns

NOTICE

THIS IS TO NOTIFY to all concerned that the Power of Attorney executed by the undersigned in favour of his clerk Mr. Husain Jan Mohamed Master has been REVOKED this day.

Y. H. A. BHABHA,
Shipping Agent.
12th August, 1927. R392

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE FOR SALE.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY FOR ELECTRIC OR TRAMWAY COMPANIES.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that lots of Tramway construction and Overhead Transmission line materials such as No. 1/0, 2/0, 4/0 Copper wires, Bate's expanded Poles 30'X 4" with accessories for Trolley Brackets, Cross Arms, Trolley Hardware materials, etc., Tram car Bogies and Underframes each 36' long with electrical fittings for 3'.6" gauge, Porcelain Insulators, 86 lbs. Grooved Rails, 90 lbs. second quality Tee Rails with accessories and 20 sets Turn outs for both kinds of Rails, One set Substation Equipments, 6'X 8" and 6" X 4" Sal Sleepers, Workshop Tools, Machine Drills and various other articles being the properties of the Dehra Dun Mussoorie Electric Tramway Company, Limited, now in Liquidation are for sale under Orders of the Allahabad High Court. Further particulars may be had on application. Intending purchasers should communicate soon with the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS 7A, City Road, Allahabad, U. P.
29133

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1927, the following areas will be CLOSED to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. on account of the Cocoanut Day:—

CRUICKSHANK ROAD from Dhobi Talao to its junction with Hornby Road.
(N.B.—Tram traffic will be permitted on this road).
WAUDBY RAOD from its junction with Ravelin Street to its junction with Hornby Road.
SANDHURST BRIDGE.
CHAUPATI from the old level crossing to Harvey Road.
FRENCH BRIDGE.
KENNEDY BRIDGE will be closed to south bound vehicular traffic. North bound vehicular traffic only will be allowed.

This order is made under sub-section (4) of section 23 of Act IV of 1902

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 10th August, 1927.
29128

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

No. 7694|151 of 1927.

THE FOLLOWING draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 1st September 1927 will be duly considered.—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following rule:—

"23. Regulation of vehicular traffic on Grant Road Cross Lane and New Foras Road.—

(a) Grant Road Cross Lane from its junction with Lamington Road to the Grant Road Railway Station is closed to West bound traffic.
(b) New Foras Road from its junction with Lamington Road to the Grant Road Railway Station is closed to East bound traffic.
(c) The archway under the Frere Bridge on Grant Road is closed for vehicular traffic proceeding to the Grant Road Railway Station."

D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 23rd July, 1927.
29129.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation).

LOST OR MISLAID.

SHARE CERTIFICATES in respect of Ten Shares Nos. 528649/528653, 678432/678436 in the Tata Industrial Bank, Limited, (In Voluntary Liquidation), standing in the name of Vyenkat Prangowind Patel are LOST, MISLAID, or accidentally DESTROYED. Any claim in respect of the above shares should be notified within one week at the Registered Office of the Company at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. otherwise duplicate share certificates will be issued to the above named owner.

Dated, 12th Aug. 1927.
R389

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLT PROPERTIES SITUATE AT LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD NOW CALLED GOPI TANK ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT & AT VILLE PARLE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers will under instructions from Dr. Shivram Waman Patil the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Insolvant Sakharam Vishram Kir, the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the deed of Mortgage dated 19th June 1922 made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the said Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable Properties on the premises on the dates stated against each lot.

SALE ON THURSDAY, THE 18TH AUGUST, 1927, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Mahim Pension and tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim Lady Jamshedji Road now called Gopi Tank Road outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2372 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 4751, New No. 3566, Old Survey No. 188, New Survey No. 1|1413 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under "G" Ward Nos. 4140, 4141, 4142 (1-2-3) and Street Nos. 501, 502, 503, 503 A, 503B, and New City Survey No. 307 Street No. 627.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 21ST AUGUST 1927, AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

LOT NO. II.—All those pieces or or parcels of Agricultural lands or grounds situate at the Villages of Ville Parle in Taluka Salsette District Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing survey numbers 77-78 and admeasuring 20,000 Sq. Yards or thereabouts according to Ville-Parle Town planning scheme No. II under Big Town Planning Act No. I of 1915.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their office at Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 15 BORAS ABOUT 7 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON, 70 BORAS ABOUT 30 CANDIES AMERICAN COTTON SWEEPING.

Under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 18th August 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), in the Chief Inspector's yard near the Yellow Gate Princess Dock the following goods:—

15 Boras about 7 candies American cotton.
70 Boras about 30 candies American cotton sweeping.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC MADE TO ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

To-morrow SUNDAY the 14th Instant at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Warden Road, opposite the Battery and near "Summerset House" valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner waggons, carpets, ice boxes, glass, crockery and plated ware, drawing room chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, very old Chinaware, revolving book stands phonograph, hat stands, table fans, China vases China ware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys easy chairs, etc., etc. the property of R. L. Sajjan Esqr. changing his residence and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE AT MALABAR HILL, OPPOSITE MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

To-morrow SUNDAY, the 14th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction at Malabar Hill, Adenwala's bungalow, opposite Kemp and Co., Handsome and valuable household furniture, by Ahmed Dewji and Bros., sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back and marble top side boards and dumb waiters, rich English and Persian carpets, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, old brass pots, English sweet tone iron frame cottage piano by Metzler, one Gramophone roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, zoonda cupboard by Iazaras, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown cupboards, Indian carved furniture, pictures, large office tables, mirror back screen wall clocks, hat stands, Jacobean furniture, lamps and fans, etc., etc.

The property of a Gentleman, proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Drive Out
The Dread Disease:
MALARIA
BY USING
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
That Rapidly Removes
The Root Cause
of The Malady
IN
Repeated attacks of
Fever attended with
Enlargement of Spleen
Loss of Strength
Loss of Appetite
Prompt & Persistent use of
ZANDU'S
Malaria Mixture
is
Just What You Need
ZANDU
PHARMACEUTICAL
WORKS, LTD.
BOMBAY 14
Selling Branch:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi, Bombay 2
One Bottle Ans. 14; One Doz. Rs. 9
List of Ayurvedic Preparations on application.

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
13 Aug.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,820
47 ,,	CHINA ..		7 957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA x		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA.	MACEDONIA ..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI.	MALOJAx ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI.	MOREA* ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI.		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@† ..		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA$ ..		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 Apr.	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA ..		20,837
5 May	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA* ..	16,088

@ To Marseilles only.

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

$ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon tot Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £52.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE ..	China and Japan Cargo only.
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China & Japan
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN ..	Australia
10th Nov.	MALOJA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
12th Aug.	VITA ..	Busreh via Karachi
17th ,,	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa
17th ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

RED SCOTCH SHINING
GRANITE PILLARS
OF DIFFERENT SIZES
for TEMPLES & PALACES
Ready available from stock.
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

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BANKING.

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,95,328

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullundur	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar City.
Bombay	Jhang	Patiala
Cawnpore	(Maghiana)	Quetta
Calcutta	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Kasur	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Multan City	
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS:
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approve securities

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

SHIV DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Bank of India, Ld.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,09,60,050
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,09,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertaine on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,, 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	,, 92,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Samarang
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Manila	Shimonosaki
Changchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,07,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA..

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 39,90,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—

INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—

INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS,
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2.72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.)

AMUSEMENTS.

IN AID OF

Gujarat-Kathiawar Relief

SUNDAY 14TH at 5 P. M.

Under the Patronage of
The well-known Judge
Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri

A Special Show at 5 p. m.

SHETH VAZIR HAJI
The well-known Contractor Shows

Excelsior Film Co.'s Film

Nanand-Bhojai

The Victim of Society.

All the income will be given away by Sheth Vazir Haji in the Relief Fund.

Special Rates

Rs. 4-3-2 & As.12-6

AT

NOVELTY CINEMA,

Grant Road Tram Terminus.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road

5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily.
Saturday, Sunday & Bank Holidays at 3-30.

SECOND WEEK!
RECORD RUN!!

"HIS MAJESTY THE AMERICAN",

Featuring:

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Also Comic full of laugh!

NEXT WEEK!
Special Janmasthami Week.

"CHANDIDAS"

IMPERIAL CINEMA

Lamington Road

Presents

TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Religious Picture

SHRI KRISHNA NARDI

The most powerful picture ever produced before

FEATURING

Miss ZILLOO, Miss PUTLI and other well-known stars.

Daily Four Shows: 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30, P.M.
Extra Show Sat, Sun. and Bank Holidays at 3-30 P. M.

COMING

Kohinoor Film Company's Production

SHAHUKAR OF SURAT.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT

They taunted HIM!
RAZZED HIM!
Almost broke his heart!

and then

He was just the goat of the college! A big hearted kid with high hopes—and purple dreams, that came tumbling down, rocked by the laughter of his fellows!

"Step right up and call me Speedy," he said, as he blazed a trail of ice cream cones in his pursuit of popularity.

A regular fellow in a mail order suit, trying to look like a tailor-made campus hero. Trying to be somebody else instead of being his own real self!

But the girl understood!

Then the football game! Harold, the water boy, the college boob, the last substitute, hanging on hoping against hope that his chance would come!

Harold Lloyd

in

The Freshman

A Pathe Picture
PRODUCED BY
Harold Lloyd Corp

There is more than laughter in "The Freshman"! There are roars of joy! And screams of delight! And speed and suspense and drama to make you shout with excitement!—And a tear or two—the kind that makes you happy!

It's the Brightest Twinkle of the Screen's Biggest Star!

TIME:
6-15, 8-15, and 10 P. M. Daily.
MATINEE Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 4 P.M.

PRICES:
Rs. 3-6, 3, 2-4, 1-8, 12 as. and 6 as. including Tax.

FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.'s

Brand New Mythological Film

"BHAKTA SUDAMA"

(in 6 Reels.)

This mythological film from the Life of God "Shree Krishna" and his affection on Poverty-stricken "Sudama" will be screened

SECOND WEEK
on account of Public Pressure!!
AT THE

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRANT ROAD Tram Terminus.

This film consists of most thrilling and heart-melting scenes!

DON'T FAIL TO SEE
"SHREE KRISHNA"

On the screen during the "Shravan" month with your families!!

Apply for booking to:
The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.,
BALAJI HOUSE,
Girgaon Back Road, BOMBAY.

Applaused & Appreciated

Wherever it was screened.

Well-known families have given unsolicited Certificates.

COME and SEE

TO-DAY THIS WEEK

Saraswati Film Co.'s Film

SATI SAROJ

How a woman can preserve her chastity? See and admire.

Saturday, Sunday and Holidays Extra Show at 3 P. M.

Usual Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.

AT

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. the MAHARAJA GAEKWAR

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

will stage on

SATURDAY, 13th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.
(on account of Cocoanut Holiday)

SOUBHADRA

SUNDAY, 14th Aug. '27 at 3 p. m.

SWAYAMWAR

at the

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Grant Road.

RATES AS USUAL.

THE

BOMBAY LIFE

ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.

Excellent prospects to Agents.

For Particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager,
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

KEATING'S KILLS

BUGS
FLEAS
MOSQUITOS
FLIES
BEETLES.

EVERY ONE KILLED.

Be sure you get **Keating's** Powder when you ask for it. There are many imitations but no other Insect Powder is "just as good" as **Keating's** Powder. The genuine article has a red band bearing my signature and is sold by every Chemist, Grocer and Oilman, in tins only.

Sole Agents:—**HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., Bombay.**

A Novelty in the Sweetmeat Market

We are glad to announce that we have prepared all sorts of fashionable Sweetmeats for the Coming Holidays of Parsis, Hindoos, etc.

A trial order will satisfy you.

Only just phone up and we shall deliver articles at your house.

DAYARAM DAMODAR,
CHIRA BAZAR and GRANT ROAD
Tel. No. 24777.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

August 12.

S S China, Sudell, London.
S S Barpeta, Strachen, Busre.
S S Baltic, Rosdin, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

August 13.

S S Belpareil, Tobisson, California.
S S Katuna, Field, Calcutta.
S S Chrybassa, Warden, Calcutta.
S S Intaba, Monday, Jeddah via Okha.
S S Kaiser-i-Hind, Morton, London.

LOADING.

August 12.

Steamer Varsova for Busreh.
Steamer China for London.
Steamer Barpeta for Busreh.
Steamer Cape Ortegal for Rangoon.

S S Barpeta: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Barpeta, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Baltic. The Graham T Co.'s steamer Baltic, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Belpareil: The T M Co's steamer Belpareil will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for California, with ballast.

S S Katuna: The F F Camubell Co.'s steamer Katuna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo.

S S Intaba: The A. Nimazee's steamer Intaba, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Okha and Jeddah with a general cargo.

S S Chrybassa: The B I S N Co.'s steamer Chybassa will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. & O. S N Co.'s English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hin will sail to-day from Bellard Pier Station at about 2 p.m. for London with the homeward mails, a general cargo and pasengers.

EXPORTS.

August 12.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London: 2 bdles cat skins and 1 bdle leopard skins H A M Sawai, 2 bdles lamb skins H A M S Kapur, 33 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co.

S S China for London: 2100 cwt linseed oil cakes and 2700 cwt groundnut oil B H Lele.

S S Britania for Liverpool: 10 bales cotton rags B Mahosukram and Co., 42 bales wool raw V Oomersey, 58 bales wool raw R Virchand, 100 bales wool raw K Ismail, 189 bales wool raw Bombay Co., 8 bales wool raw W Latham and Co. Ltd., 25 bales cotton waste M Mafatlal and Co., 900 cwt kapock seed Tamboli and Co., 500 cwt kapock seed F F Campbell and Co., 2000 cwt linseed oil cakes S Banister and Co., 1 case brass ware M Dialdas and Co., 5 bales cotton yarn E D Sassoon and Co., 96 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd., 254 bales cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co., 7200 cwt linseed il cakes and 4500 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed, 100 bales cotton thread waste B Kursondas and Co., 25 bales cotton fly V N Joshi.

For Bontow: 1 bale cotton yarn W H Brady and Co.

S S Britania for Glasgow: 7 bales cotton yarn E D Sassoon and Co. 100 bales hemp F F Campbell and Co., 17 tons teak planks Mackenzie Ltd., 1200 cwt linseed oil cakes and 2400 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohmed.

For Manchester: 8 bales cotton yarn E D Sassoon and Co., 2-1/2 tons iron scrap D Stalltton and Co., 2 tons iron scrap Greaves Cottoh Co.

From Marseilles: 4600 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Piracas: 17 bales cotton yarn The Swadeshi Mills Ltd.

For Barcelona: 4 cases dried casings Union Casing Supplying Co.

S S Baltic for Sharpness: 2029 cwt cottonseed Volkart Bros.

For Antwerp. 200 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Banister and Co., 208 cwt mustard seed J Doyal.

For Ghent 110 bales cotton K Visram and Co.

IMPORTS.

August 12.

S S Clan Urquhast from Liverpool. Agents: James Finlay and Co.:—15 bales and 98 cases cotton yarn, 311 cases and 393 bales cotton piecegoods 27 bales and 5 cases cotton fents, 20 cases and 45 bales cottons, 59 cases art silk, 152 cases art silk yarn, 11 cases loom parts, 1637 bdles G.C. sheets, 21 cases tiles, 19 bales old newspapers. 42 cases wool tops, 5000 bags soda ash, 2000 bags bicard soda, 474 drums caustic soda, 17 bales paper, 21 cases tin plates, 9 bales wrapping paper, 9 cks and 3 drums aniline colour, 20 kegs hydroculphate of soda, 107 drums and 7 brls lubricating oil, 100 cases abestoes cement tiles, 38 cases abestoes cement sheets, 24 cases WI. pulleys, 24 cases biscuits, 1534 boxes, 21 bdles and 656 cases soap, 29 cases glycerine, 15 bags corn starch 13 cases electric cable, 116 drums ships' buttom composition, 1 case lubricating grease, 13 cases healds, 199 bdles black steel sheet cutting, 300 bdles black plain steel, 23 cases accumulator parts, 37 cases bobbins, 10 cases bolts and nuts, 14 cases moulers boxes, 12 bdles boiler ubes, 150 bdles V.M. sheets, 501 bdls galvanised ridging, 750 bdles G P sheets, 50 cases graphite, 25 cases screw coupling, 192 bdles steel hoops, 21 bdles T.K. bailing studs, 24 cases cigarettes, 10 bdles bed steads.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Under instructions from the Hon. Minister for Agriculture, the meeting of the Bombay Provincial Board of Agriculture proposed to be held on 15th and 16th inst. has been postponed for the present on account of many of the members being engaged in work in connection with the Gujarat floods. A further notice regarding the dates of the meeting will be issued in due course.

HIGH COURT

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

WANTON MURDER OF MONEY LENDER

The death sentence passed on Nainya Govind by the Sessions Judge of West Khandesh was confirmed by Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court.

Nainya Govind was tried along with Kalya Sampat and Namdeo Da a, cousin of Daulat Bapu, the Police Patil who turned approver. Having been found guilty, Nainya was sentenced to death Kalya to transportation and Namdeo who was convicted for house-breaking and robbery only was awarded four years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 200. The first two appealed to the High Court, but without success.

The prosecution alleged that in the village of Tajpuri about 5 miles from the town of Shirpur in West Khandesh, there lived a Marwari money-lender named Panalal Gangaram. Daulat Bapu, the Police Patil and his cousin Namdeo were indebted to the Marwari. These two Patils unable frequently dunned for repayment of past debts, and unable to secure further loans, determined to have the Marwari's house robbed, and to have his account books destroyed, and if necessary to have him done to death. In pursuance of their wicked design, they requisitioned the services of Nainya, a dare-devil Bhil with a record of previous convictions, from the neighbouring village of Abilyapur. Nainya secured an associate in Kalya Sampat, an equally notorious Bhil to join him in the affair.

These two sallied forth one night to Tajpuri village and broke into the house of Khandoo Bawaji mistaking it to be that of their intended victim the Marwari who lived next doors. They discovered their blunder and left with just a shirt with silver buttons.

The next day the two burglars were accosted by Daulat and Namdeo who twitted them for their blunder. Thus instigated, Nainya and Kalya determined to carry their original purpose through. It was arranged that the Police Patils should see that the, people did not interrupt the burglary. On the night of February 3, 1926 Nainya and Kalya armed with axes and sticks knocked at the front door of the Marwari. As the Marwari should not easily be subjugated, they tied him with a piece of cloth to a pillar on the 'oatla.' The helpless man began to shout for help, but blow after blow was rained on him by the burglars till his obstinacy was conquered.

The robbers then removed the ornaments on the person of the Marwari's wife and her grand daughter, rifled the boxes and decamped with the gold and silver ornaments. The disappearance of the culprit coincided with the death of the Marwari, and they were subsequently traced out by the police.

Daulat the Police Patil who turned an approver made a confession that he and Namdeo had conspired to ruin the Marwari.

Their Lordships rejected the appeal.

WEEKLY BULLETIN OF CITY'S HEALTH

During the week ended 6th inst., the total mortality 654, was 76 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 26.1. These figures compare favourably with those for the 32nd week of 1926 when the mortality was 737 and death rate 29.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1922-1926 when the average mortality was 683 and death rate 28.0.

Out of the total deaths, 184 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 21 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 14 deaths. Small-pox caused 9 attacks and 7 deaths. Plague caused 3 attacks and 3 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 412 and compares favourably with that for the 32nd week of 1926 when the figure was 403 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1922-1926) viz. 388.

The Sections of the City in which cholera occurred were Dongri, Girgam, Kamathipur, 1st. Nagpada, Parel, Sion and Worli. The figures given for cholera include 9 cases and 8 deaths among the occupants of a sigle isolated group of huts in Sion. The number of inoculations against cholera which have now been performed amounts to 7,923.

The Saurashtra Seva Samiti has decided to spend a lakh of rupees on flood relief in Gujarat.—A. P.

The Rajkot State Popular Assembly has unanimously resolved to introduce free education in all the Gujarati schools in the city.—A. P.

The Government of Bombay have decided to retain the first and second year classes of the P.R. Training College for men, which it was proposed to close.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A copy of "Riddles with Solutions" or "Witty Sayings' or "Inspiring Quotations" will be sent absolutely FREE. Postage paid, on your furnishing us names and addresses of ten of your friends who are interested to read industrial publications.

INDUSTRY BOOK DEPOT,
Block D, Keshab Bhavan, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

FOR **RELIABLE JEWELLERY**
Go to **NAROTAMDAS BHAU,** Sheik Memon Street, Bombay.
All goods **GUARANTEED** 'Phone No. 20565,
prompt attention to U.P. Orders. 2

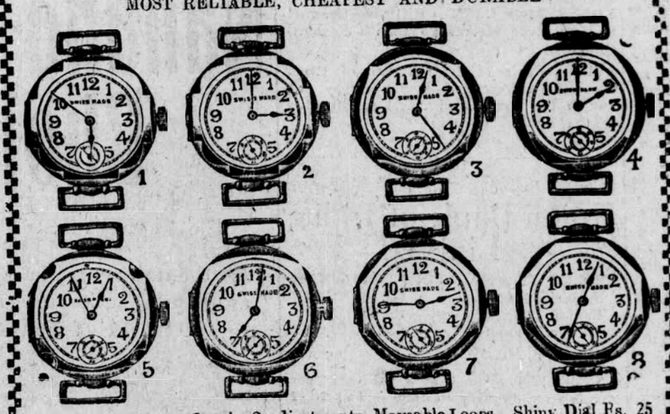
CRESCENT BALM

Agents: **A. H. NASER & Co**
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

SENTA FOUR

New Office Model
Price Rs. 195/- Net.
SOLE AGENTS:—
S. NAVALKAR & SONS,
3, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN! GET ON!! BUY SOON!!
MOST RELIABLE, CHEAPEST AND DURABLE



18ct. Gold lever, 15 Jewels, 2 adjustments, Moveable Loops, Shiny Dial Rs. 25
9ct. do. do. do. do. do. do. „ 18
WITH FINE SILK STRAP AND BOX
L. BHAGAT & CO., ABDUL REHMAN STREET BOMBAY 3

KATOL POWDER
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Bugs, flees, ants, etc.
Agents:—A.H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

KATOL STICKS
The oldest and only genuine Insecticide
Destroys Mosquitos, flies, etc.
Agents:—A. H. NASER & Co.,
Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

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THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
ART and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN and INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION
LOCAL 3/8
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—Early improved on Rains. Later declined on long liquidation and hedge selling. Futures 2 points higher to 4 points lower.

LOCAL:—Small business. Absence of sellers. Closed steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. hawe received the following cables to-day:—

New York—October Tighest 19.74 (1.53 p.m.) lowest 19.29 (2.52 p.m.)

Long liquidation, hedge selling.

Liverpool—9-20 a.m. Light to moderate rainfall Central belt and Western belt. 8-40 p.m. Liverpool market advanced on rains Atlantic States and the Central belt. Travelling man wires from North. West Georgia. Crop prospects good.

Another of their Liverpool friends cable as under:—

"Weather rather unfavourable, increasing weevil propagation. Market Looks higher."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market affected unfavourably by Southern selling."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report:—

Liquidation and Southern hedge selling still continues to keep the market easy, but looking ahead, higher prices seem inevitable, and we have no hesitation in continuing to recommend purchases.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 10th inst. as under:—

"Speculative bulls withdrawing owing to erratic fluctuation strengthening market technically."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened steady and improved 32 points on report of rains in Atlantic States and Central belt and on better Liverpool cables. At the advance there was renewed long liquidation in conjunction with hedge selling. The market ruled easy and closed 3 points higher for October options and 4 points lower for May contracts. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged and closed at 19.70c.

The Liverpool futures market opened 7 points lower in sympathy with previous day's New York closing prices. There was not much doing in the market. Later on prices improved on reports of rains and closed at an advance of 7 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 14 points to 10.35d. per lb.

Picking is progressing at full swing in the South belt and shortly there will be increasing movement of the New Crop. So far hedge sales are substantially below the average of the past two seasons and spinners appear indifferent. There is a general disposition to expect a more two sided market but it is believed that until the weevil scare subsides, there will not be any sustained hedge selling.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, August 12.

Following a small decline in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 894/ and ruled steady. There was absence of sellers and prices improved somewhat as under at 4 p.m. when the market closed for the day. Sewri market was closed to-day. The Local market will remain entirely closed to-morrow on account of "Baley."

Broach J/A.	376	380	376	376
Broach A/M.	394	396	393	395
Oomra D/J.	368	368	365/8	367
Bengal D/J.	333	334	333	333

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, August 12.

Sampin market closed easy this morning as under:—

August	232.10—1.40
November	238.30—1.60
February	241.90—0.40

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, August 12.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh ..	10	3,14,936	2,92,103
Central India	66	3,13,820	3 84,136
Berar and Nagar	102	2,03,995	2,24,428
Hyderabad-Gaorani		69,589	74,141
Berar	316	5,75,654	4,78,396
Central Provinces		230,471	2,46,947
Total Comras	494	17,0 8465	17,00,151
Dholera	208	2,12,685	2,83,939
N.W. Provinces ..		58654	1,3 518
Rajputana ..	16	61,760	1,14,71
Sind-Punjab ..	42	1,18,204	2 94,970
Broach ..		2,40,022	3,13,277
Coompta & Dharwar	160	1,39394	1,54730
Westerns-Northerns	93	73,350	1108,26
Cocoanada ..		495	3 124
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	102	46,308	65,988
Persian	44	5,094	5,155
American		361,618	17257
Egyptian and African		88,677	80,803
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts		845	3,645
Total	1104	31,18,452	32,7,910

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 4th August

In full pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	1598	3,95,911	5,3,550
Japan & China		15,11,922	17,74,419
Coast Ports		24,892	23,660
Up-country by Rail		1,65,303	1,00982
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		16,243	15,368
Total	1 598	21,14,271	21,52,979

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay August 12.

		Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	340/15
„ Fine M.G.	338/40	Nov.+25/Dec.+16
„	F. G. M. G.	328/30
Sind-Punjab Fine	„ „	337-40
„	F. G. „	327-30
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.	375
Nagpur	„ 375	Nov.+33/Dec+22
Yeotmal		370
Arvi	370	Nov+24/De+14
Amraoti		365
Khamgaon-Akola	362-65	Nov+17/8De+8/9
Mulkapur	„	360
Khandesh		360Nov.+9
Muthia Fine	M.G.	358 Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality „	362-70
Purna Average	„	360
Parbhani/Sailu	„ „	350-55
Indore/Ujjain	„ „	360-62
Burwah Sanavad		360-62
Broach Fine	M.G.,	388/87
	F.G.,	373/75
Westerns Good	MG	368/70
„	HG;	
Cambodia Fine	M G	405
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. M G	370
Compta	F.G.M.G.	370
Dholera		..
Kadi/Viramgam		..
Broach, Fine		9.45—.15

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	19.44—.02
December	19.71—.01
January	19.74—.04
March	19.92—.03
May	20.07—.04
Middling Spot	19.70—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 11.

October	19.36—.04
January	19.70—.01
Middling Spot	19.00—

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 11.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 10.30 a.m.—	
October	19.68
January	19.99
March	20.19
New York. Noon Call.—	
October	19.43
January	19.77
March	19.95
New Orleans. 9 a.m.—	
October	19.61
January	19.94
March	20.06

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 11.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

August	10.25+.07
September	10,34+.07
October	10.41+.08
November	10.43+.08
December	10.51+.08
January	10.57+.08
February	10.57+.08
March	10.61+.08
April	10.64+.08
May	10.64+.07
June	10.64+.07
July	10.64+.07
August	10.61+.07
Middling Spot	10.35—.14

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug 11.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	30

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

Scinde, Good	8.15—.15
Scinde, Fully Good	8.35—.15
Scinde, Fine	8.55—.15
Bengal, Good	8.15—.15
Bengal, Fully Good	8.35—.15
Bengal, Fine	8.55—.15
Oomra, Good	8.55—.15
Oomra, Fully Good	8.80—.15
Oomra, Fine	9.05—.15
Broach, Good	8.85—.15
Broach, Fully Good	9.15—.15
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	19.70—.35

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, August 12.

Trading commenced at 1.45 p.m. after the meeting of the Association was over, when prices of Cotton Mill shares ruled steady. There was only small business and the market closed mostly unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

There was rather more enquiry for Tata Iron shares. Andhra Valley and Tata Powers ruled steady Cement shares ruled rather firm especially Shivrajpurs were in good demand.

SECURITIES:—

Securities ruled dull and uninteresting except for some short covering. Prices opened weak but closed unchanged.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/12.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 86/12.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern £10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82/8.
Imperial (500) p.c. 1432/8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 352/8.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 1.28/8
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 201/4.
Katni Cement (100) (Q) 180.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 630
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajur (10) 7, 53/8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2) p.c. 145
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 825.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/4.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O (100) 30, 1088/12.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557/8.
Tata Power. P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1 925
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 210.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342/8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 933/12.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 432/8.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8. 482/4.
Central (100) 20, 425.
Crescent (100) 211/4.
Colaba Mills (100) 6. 141/4
Dawn (250) 80, 722/8.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil, 16/8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, xo 916/4.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30-8.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 382/8.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11, 236/4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/4.
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1,285.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6450.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 111/4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 135
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 313/12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8
Pabaney Mill 250, 256/4.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 557/8.
Phoenix (100) 10, 392/8.
Simplex (100) 178/12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 26/4.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 522/8.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 82/8.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown (100) nil, 276/4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) Rs. 106 663/12.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XD 242/8.
Bombay Steam O. (250) p.c. 208/12.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5-15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9/14.
Empire of India Life (500-100 ... 25/4.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs 1 25.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16/1.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 2, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 92/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 57/8.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 157/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 35/8.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 11.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £113 1/2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9 3/4.
National Bank £49 3/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 3/4.
Conversion Loan £76 5/8.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £57 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61 1/4.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 7/8.
Consols £54 3/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £101 5/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94 1/8.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 11.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £8:17:6.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £17.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers £18:10.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug 11.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot 14 1/4.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 11.

August	18.90+.20
September	18.95+.25
October	19.05+.25
November	19.15+.35
December	19.11+.36
January	19.08+.33
February	19.05+.33
March	19.03+.33
April	19.03+.33
May	19.02+.33
June	19.02+.33
July	19.02+.33
August	19.02+.33

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 11.

Silver—Market uncertain.

Spot	24 15/16
Forward	25 1/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 11.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 11.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 17/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 11.

T T Berlin on London 20.44 1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13.
T T Brussels on London 34.93.
T T Madrid on London 28.66.
T T Milan on London Unquoted.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.00.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 11.

Demand Bills 485.56

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Aug. 11.

Total Bullion	£152,760,000
Public Deposits	£11,800,000
Other Deposits	£101,600,000
Government Securities	£47,400,000
Other Securities	£49,200,000
Notes & Coin	£35,000,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£279,100,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	30.82 p.c.

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BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, August 12.

Yesterday London Silver market closed 1/4d. lower. Shanghai Exchange opened steady to-day. Locally market opened at Rs. 57/ for Shravan Settlement and ruled steady on more enquiry. Demand for ready also shows signs of broadening at lower prices and forward purchases being strong hands it appears that there may be some natural recovery. Closing prices were as under:—

Ready	57/8			
Shravan		57/1	57/9	57/ 57/8
Bhadarwa		56/15	57/5	56/14 57/4

Double options premiums.

Shravan	1	7	0
Bhadarwa	2	1	0

Shanghai Exchange op. 2-5 1/2 closed 2-5 11/16.

GOLD.

Ready Bars	21	8	6
Shravan	21	7	6
Bhadarwa	21	7	9
Central Bank	21	11	0
Chartered Bank	21	10	3
National Bank	21	10	6
Sovereigns Ready	13	7	6

Market:—Quiet.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, August 12.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and Dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 131 1/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P 127 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 133 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 167.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2
London Gold per oz Ready 84.11 1/2
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25/15.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.1.
Tone of Silver.—Steady. America, India and China sold. India bought, India came in as a buyer after fixing. Although fairly steady think some fall possible.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-1/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.02.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, August 12.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4 17|32 per cent
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS RS. 1,62,85,143

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General Manager. R. J. DUFF.

PRODUCE MARKET

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, August 12.

Linseed Sept.	7 13 0
Linseed May	7 14 0
Wheat Sept.	10 12 3
Wheat May	11 1 3

Tone.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, August 12.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 11th inst.

	cwts.
Wheat	320
Linseed	4,377
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	65
Gingellyseeds	14
Groundnuts	2,492
Castorseed	224
Rice	1,694
Cottonseed	2,790
Mowraseed	262
Gram	1,031
Jowar	3,280
Barley	169
Bajree	2,528
Coal	865 tons.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Aug. 11.

Para Rubber.—
September/Oct value 1/3 3/4.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

BOMBAY Aug. 12.

MONEY: The money market has continued easy with the call rate unchanged at 1 1|2 to 2 per cent. The trade demand shows a further decrease of some Rs. 185 lacs according to the latest statement of the Imperial Bank, and the lowering of the cash balance is ascribed to the decrease in Government deposits. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—Two to three months 2 1|2 per cent., six months 3-1|2 per cent. and twelve months 4 to 4 1|2 per cent.

Regarding the issuance of Treasury Bills the reasons actuating Government are believe to be quite clear. The issue of Rs. 2 crores of these bills at the present time can scarcely affect the money market, as on the 15th of this month i.e. three days after the receipts of funds by Government for Treasury account, they will be required to pay approximately Rs. 1,40 crores as interest for 5 per cent. 1929-47 Bonds and 6 per cent. 1930 Bonds. Consequently the effects of these bills will be more or less nullified.

It is generally considered that additional operations by Treasury Bills are likely. They average rate of 97-15-3 ,or about 4-1|8 per cent.) is considered reasonable in view of the fact that these bills will mature at the end of six months.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of the 5th August 1927, indicates a decrease of Rs. 239.13 lacs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 30,06,56,000 as compared with Rs. 55.87 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 36.14, a decrease of 1.33 per cent. under last week. Government securities have increased by Rs. 56.77 lacs Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all declined by Rs. 13.16 lacs, Rs. 111.32 lacs and Rs. 48.98 lacs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 355.81 lacs to Rs. 11.76 crores probably due to the beginning of the month requirements, while other deposits are up by Rs. 11.35 lacs to Rs. 70.90 crores. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

An easy condition pas prevalent in the gilt-edged market this week with some decline in prices. This sagging tendency in government securities is probably due to the expectation of further treasury bills. 3 1|2 per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 77-12 to Rs. 77-3, 1945-55 Loan from Rs. 108-8 to Rs. 108-3. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 loans were steady at Rs. 102-8 and Rs. 103-7. 5 1|2 per cent. 1928 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 106-7. 6 per cent. 1927 and 1930 Bonds changed hands at Rs. 100-7 and Rs. 105-6, 1931 at Rs. 106-10 and 1932 at Rs. 107-14. 6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 112-14 4 per cent. 196-0-70 Loan dropped to Rs. 89-4.

The currency return as of 7th instant shows a small increase of Rs. 8.65 lacs in note circulation now reaching Rs. 177.71 crores. Silver coins are also up by Rs. 8.50 lacs to Rs 103.44 crores, while gold coin and silver under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores and Rs. 9.06 crores respectively. The mettalic reserve ratio to circulation is 80.05 as against 80.04 a week ago. The figure of silver holdings (both coin and bullion) now stands at Rs. 112.50 crores.

EXCHANGE: Although sterling exchange opened dull a steadier tone was noted towards the close with sellers at 1s. 5-27|32d. and buyers at 1s. 5-7|8d. The most noteworthy feature in connection with this week's operations is the fact that ready rates have improved while forward rates have declined slightly as a result of the anticipated tenders for Treasury Bills. The number of export bills appearing in our market continued to be slight although an improvement is noted in other markets. However, enquiries for remittances are still limited. The following are the forward rates:—1s. 5.13|16d. August, 1s. 5.27|32 to 7|8d. for September, 1s. 5-29|32d. for October, 1s. 5-15|16d. for November, 1s. 5-31|32 from December to February and 1s. 5-15|16d for March

According to a prss communique issued by the Deputy Controller of Currency tender s to the amount of £ 590,000 were received at 1s. 5-7|8d. on Wednesday the 10th Ausgust. These tenderers received approximately 85 per cent. of their tenders. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered on Wednesday the 17th August under the same conditions as previously announced.

A press communique of the 9th instant states that the total amount of Treasury Bills tendered for was Rs. 3,70,60,000. Tenders at Rs. 97-15 and above have been accepted in full, and those at Rs. 97-14 to the extent of approximately 78 per cent. of the amount so tendered. Lower tenders were rejected. The average rate of accepted tenders was Rs. 97-15-3.

The dollar sterling quotation improved from dol. 485-29|32 to dol. 4.85-1|8 but declined and closed at dol. 4.86-1|16. French francs kept unchanged at 124.03 and the Belga at 34.93. The Italian lira was steady at 89.30.

GOLD.

Although the price of ready gold still stands at Rs. 21-7-6 per tola a steadier tone is observed in the market. The offtake has slightly improved to about 15,000 tolas and stocks in spite of arrivals this week are unchanged at about 5 1|2 per cent lacs tolas. The price of gold in London moved between 84s. 10 1|4 d. and 84s. 11 1|2d. Sovereigns declined during the week to Rs. 13-7-3 and Rs. 13-7-9 for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7-6 for ready and 15th August settlment and Rs. 21-8-0 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 12th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.12,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £. 33,400 and from Durban £.25,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 34,89,487 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £.12,500.

SILVER:

The price of silver, opening at Rs. 57-11 experienced a sharp set back and after reaching the low figure of Rs. 56-8 closed at Rs. 57. Despite the fact that China operations were largely on the buying side, heavy selling by bazar operators and for both London and American accounts contributed to the present weak tendency in the market. There has been a marked increase in the volume of business during the current week. Owing to lower prices and the resumption of service on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. route, the daily average offtake has improved to approximately 175 bars with stocks on hand at about 3400 bars. The general tone of the market is still regarded as downward. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 6-1|8d. to 2s. 5-1|4d,. but improved and closed at 2s. 5-5|8d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 25-9|16d. and 24-15|16d. for ready and 25-5|8d. and 25d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 57-11 and Rs. 56-8 for ready and 17th August settlement and Rs. 57-12 and Rs. 56-8 for 16th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £.57,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £.179,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 383 bars and Rs. 16,324 in coin. There is no shipment from London this week.

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, August 11.

The important event during the week has been the publication of the American Cotton Bureau report which has come out to be an unexpectedly bullish document and as result, cotton prices have advanced considerably during the week and although yarn prices have not followed correspondingly the raw material, there has undoubtedly been some further advance in all kinds of yarn and sellers have been showing a very firm attitude. In case of Indian yarns, there has been a general advance of about 1|8 of an anna per lb., but the mills have been quoting very very high rates in some cases to the extent of about half an anna to one anna per lb and consequently there has been no sales of importance possible by the mills. In case of Japanese, Shanghai and English yarns prices have advanced roughly about 1|4 of an anna per lb. and the reasons for slow advance in yarns are firstly the difficulties of booking the goods, particularly for Kathiawar and Gujarat, secondly continued slack demand from some of the consuming centres and thirdly very heavy stocks of Japanese Shanghai and Manchester yarns with the dealers, most of which have been purchased at very low rates. The feeling on the whole however, is full of confidence and it is very likely that as soon as cotton settles down at or about this rate, a further improvement in demand from consuming centres will be in evidence and turnover will consequently be found much better and prices will show a gradual advance in cours of time.

The undertone is firm but the deliveries are yet very restricted on account of slack demand and low rates for Shanghai and Japanese yarns. Fresh forward business has been almost impossible at the Manchester spinners have been quoting exceedingl high prices.

Import Houses are no doubt very firm and have been quoting higher rates but the Bazar dealers have not shown any willingness to pay such higher prices and the only business of importance has been the large turnover amongst the dealers themselves at somewhat higher rates Fresh forward business has been comparatively smaller and before the rates settle down at a particular level, dealers are not anxious to commit themselves. Sanpin has gone up and exchange remains unchanged at about last week's level.

The position remains quite unchanged and although the rates have not declined to any extent the demand has again been rather slack and owing to restricted offtake prices have not been able to show further rise inspite of very firm advices from supplying markets. Inquiries are no doubt in evidence but actual business i smaller during the week.

The sharp advance in cotton has made it practically impossible for our mills to offer their yarns at any lower rates, in some cases, their quotations have been found exceedingly high by the buyer. Some of the weak holders have no doubt been selling their stocks at comparatively much lower rates but for forward deliveries none of them is able to quote any lower rates. This has indeed produced better feeling amongst our market and as soon as the Railway difficulties are over prices are likely to go up slowly and slowly. Inquiries have certainly broadened from the up country markets but the business has not been possible on a large scale, as it takes a long time as usual for the consuming districts to raise their limits but we hope in course of time they will have to pay higher prices inasmuch as cotton does not look like going down materially in the near future.

MILL STORES.

(MESSRS. MAGANBHAI AMIN & CO., BOMBAY).

Cururent prices of sizing ingredients and heavy chemicals.

Bombay August 12.

	Per ton. Rs. a. p.
China clay, best quality	95 0 0
China clay, bazar quality	85 0 0
	Per Cwt. Rs. a. p.
Farina, supru (Dutch)	15 8 0
Farina superior (Dutch)	15 6 0
Epsom Salt	4 0 0
Sago Flour, 1st quality	11 10 0
Sago Flour, market quality	11 6 0
Maize Starch, continental	14 0 0
Dextrine (Potato) White	17 4 0
Dextrine (Maize) White	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride, English	17 0 0
Zinc Chloride German	16 4 0
Magnesium Chloride, German	4 8 0
Australian Mutton Tallow, white	35 8 0
Vegetable Tallow, Good quality	33 0 0
Vegetable Tallow, Market quality	30 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, concentrated	45 0 0
Turkey Red Oil, 50 per cent. Guaranteed	23 0 0
Turkey Red oil, 50 per cent. Market quality	20 0 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali large pkg.	10 8 0
Bleaching Powder, United Alkali large Pkg.	9 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Small	10 0 0
Bleaching Powder, Electro (German) Large	8 12 0
Bleaching Powder, Continental	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English, Small Pkg.	9 0 0
Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg.	8 10 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Small	8 12 0
Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg.	8 8 0
Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small	8 4 0
Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg.	31 0 0
Soda Ash, German	6 10 0
	Per lb.
Aniline Salt, Electro	0 7 8
Antimony Salt	0 6 0
Hydro Sulphide, B.A.S.F.	0 10 6
Hydro Sulphide, English	0 9 0

For Dutch Farina good lots have begun to arrive and many more are expected in very near future with the result that the prices may drop further.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

u Bombay, August 12.

During the latter part of last week our market ruled rather excited owing to stronger news from Java and prices were advanced six pence per cwt all round, on shorts covering and speculative buying and business was done the White Javas August/September shipment at sh. 14/10 to sh. 15/4 and October/December—at sh. 15/2 to sh. 15/7 and January/March—at sh. 15/6 to sh. 15/10 all Free Bombay Harbour terms. Since the beginning of the week reports from Java were easier and prices after touching 16.50 gilders began to sag and declined to 16 with more sellers. The reason of sudden rise the Java market was speculative buying by a Chinese operator and followed by Indian demand

The other markets of the world were not much effected and fluctuations were very small.

Karachi and Calcutta reported steady markets with small business doing. Calcutta is reported to have bought nearly 25,000 tons during the week from Java.

Java reports a steady but quiet market with free sellers at every rise.

There was nothing of importance from London and America which markets ruled steadier without any fluctuations. London terminals reported highest on 11th inst. quoting sh. 16/2/4, sh. 14/11/4 and 14/6 3/4 for August/October and December and lowest on 5th quoting sh. 16/, sh. 14/ 3/4 and sh. 14/3 for same position.

American Terminals reported highest on 6th inst. quoting 2-67-2 79 and 2-74 for September/December and March and quoted lowest on 10th inst. at 2-62, 2-74 and 2-72 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs. 15/0/0 sh. 14/8 F B Harbour stock 200,000 Bags.
TMO July sh. 14/8 F B Harbour.
TMO August /Sept. sh. 15/1 F B Harbour.
TMO Oct/Dec. sh. 15/4 F B Harbour.
TMO Jan/Mah. sh. 15/7 F B Harbour.
Beet Rs. 14/12/0 sh. 14/4 F B Harbour. stocks 36,000 Bags.
S. S. Pundit with 36,400 Bags Java Sugars.
S. S. Glenlidon with 69,000 Bags Java Sugars.

FREIGHT QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PITAMBER & CO.

Bombay Aug 12

Ports.	Steamers &/or month of Shipment	Seeds of 12 & 13 Cwts.	Seeds of 14 Cwts.	Seeds of 15 Cwts.	Seeds of 16 cwts. measur
Hull					
	Aug-Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct-Nov.	15-6	16-6	17-6	18-6
	Dec-Mar.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
London					
	Aug-Sept.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
	Oct-Nov	15/-	16/-	17/-	18/-
	December	15/6	16/6	17/6	18/6
Liverpool					
	Aug.	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct./Nov.	15/6	16/6	17/-	18/-
	Dec/March.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Marseilles					
	Aug -Sept.	14/6	15/6	16/6	17/6
Antwerp					
	Aug-Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct-Nov	15-6	16/6	17-6	18-6
	Dec-Ma.	16/-	17/-	18/.	19/-
Rotterdam	Aug.	19/-	20/-	21/-	22/-
	Sept-Oct.	16-	17-	18-	19-
Hamburg	Nov-Dec	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
Bremon					
Havre					
	Sept.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
	Oct-Nov	17/-	18/-	19/-	20/-
	Dece.	17/6	18/6	19/6	20/6
Dunkirk					
	Sept.	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
	Oct-Nov.	15-6	16-6	17-6	18-6
	Dec/Mar	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Barcelona					
	Sep-Mar	19/-	20/	21/-	22/-
Genoa					
	Aug	14/-	15/-	16/-	17/-
	Sept	16/-	17/-	18/-	19/-
Naples		..	..	..	..
Trieste Venice	Aug Sept.	14/6 16/6	14/6 16/6	16/- 18/-	17/- 19/-
New York					
	Augu.	12/-	-	-	-

Since our last report the following business was reported during the week:—Ellerman Line Ports about 1500 tons for January 600 tons for February at 16/ and 19/ sh.

Hull/Antwerp about 1350 tons for August at 16/ and 19/ sh.

Triest-Venice about 650 tons for August at 15/ sh. seeds.

New York about 100 tons for September at 12/6 for 12 cwts.

Ant./Hamb./Rotterdam about 200 tons for September at 16/ and 19/.

Market steady.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

PITAMBER & Co.

u Bombay, August 12.

Since our last report, a business of about 50,000 tons of Northern Navigation Coal was done and the cargo to be delivered by 8 shipments till June 1927. This business is said to have been interested by almost all the dealers.

It is also reported that Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Sons have invited tenders for 15,900 tons of Coal.

S. S. Baltic and S. S. Belpariel completed discharging.

STEAMERS DUE WITH COAL.

15.8.27 S. S. Baron Fairlie, Victoria and Desh/Seeb. Poniati, Combined Cargo.
28.8.27 S. S. Ocean Prience, Northern Navigation, Killick Nixon & Co.
One steamer, Desh./Seeb./Poni. Andrew Yule & Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C. I. F.	Ex-Scales Darukhana.
Northern Navigation	27/6 sh.	
July/Sept. shipt.		Rs. 23/
Welsh 35/ sh.		Rs. 28/
Burn Side 27/9 sh. July Aug.		Rs. 23/
Deshargarh Rs. 18/		
Victoria Steam Coal Rs. 18/		Rs. 20/

LEWIS AND JONES.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

	Name	Latest Prices.
1.	Anglo Java (2)	0 7 0
2.	Anglo Malay (1)	1 10 0
3.	Bahlias (1)	2 9 4-1-2
4.	Burma Rubber (1)	1 8 1-1|2
5.	Chersonese (2)	0 3 9
6.	Cicely (2)	0 8 9
7.	East Java (1)	2 2 6
8.	Java Investment (1)	2 10 7-1|2
9.	Kuala Reman (5)	0 6 0
10.	Kwaloe (2)	0 2 6
11.	Merbau (2)	0 3 0
12.	Mergui Crown (2)	0 6 9
13.	Mooply Valley (1)	1 13 9
14.	Pegoh (1)	2 7 6
15.	Rim Malacca (2)	0 4 6
16.	Sialang (1)	2 17 6
17.	Tandjong (1)	2 18 9
18.	United Serdang (2)	0 7 0
19.	United Temiang (2)	0 3 10-1|2
20.	United Patanis (1)	1 8 6
21.	Devon Estates (1)	0 19 6
22.	Highlands & Lowlands (1)	2 17 6
23.	East Asiatic (2)	0 4 3
24.	Travancore Rubber Co. (1)	2 10 0
25.	Malacca Rubber Plantations (1)	3 3 9

Stock of rubber in London 64,177 tons. Increase on week 551 tons.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 55/3.
Wheat, Australian.—
Aug/Sept shipment sellers 54/.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
August shipment paid and buyers 53/6.

Miss Beatrice Lillie advises PHOSFERINE

Lady Peel, more familiarly known to playgoers as the famous Revue Artiste of the London and New York "Charlot Revues," *writes* :—

"IT is quite true to say that Phosferine helps me to do that "little bit more" with the pace and zest which pleases the public. As one must work hard at being successful, and it needs a lot of unsparing and unflagging effort to keep it up, Phosferine always makes me feel sure that my stock of energy is well on the right side. I am sure that even the most overworked man or woman will in a short time agree with me that Phosferine makes the pressure of work less serious, and the enjoyment of leisure more frequent."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. It makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza, Debility, Neuralgia, Faintness, Malaria, Indigestion, Mental Exhaustion, Loss of Appetite, Brain fag, Headache, Sleeplessness, Maternity Weakness, Lassitude, Nerve Shock, Anæmia, Exhaustion, Weak Digestion, Neuritis, Rheumatism, Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England. Indian Depot: P. O. Box 481, BOMBAY.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

BOMBAY WEEKLY STATISTICS.

Bombay 12 Aug 27.

Spot prices.

Description.	11-8-27	4-8-27
Bengals F. G.		
S/Punjab F. G.		
Rajpurana F. G.		
Broach F. G.	375	350
Saw-Gd. Dhawar F.G.	382	357
P/American F. G.	375	350
Kadi/Viramgaum F. G.	369	344
Dholleras F. G.	365	340
Kalagin F. G.	369	344
Kutch F. G.	379	354
Surat F. G.	430	405
Rajpipla F. G.	425	409
Navsari F. G.	440	415
Oomra Fine	..	343
C. P. No. 1 Fine	..	355
C. P. No. 2 Fine	..	349
Southerns Gd.	372	349
Compta Gd.	400	377
Muttia F. G.		
KhandeshF.G.		
Bijapore Gd.		
Bagalkote Gd.		
Tinnevellies G. D.		
Karungannies G. D.		
Cambodias Gd.		

	Futures.	S. Rates
Hedge Contracts	11-8-27	4-8-27 5-8-27
Bengals Dec/Jan.28	329	310 314
BroachJuly/Aug	373	3 6 352
Do April/May '28	391	361 367
Oomra F. Dec/Jan'28	364	335 341
Southern Aug/Sep.	..	.. 350

Receipts for the week ending 11th Aug.

	1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Bengals	612	2749
Oomras	5208	5675
Dholleras	907	2412
Broach	108	230
Southerns	8096	13353
Persians	312	276
Americans		
Egyptians		
E. Africans	2126	5103
Other sorts	168	
Total	17437	79798

Exports for the week ending 11th Aug.

	Bales
United Kingdom	1445
Continent	
China	
Japan	17437
Coast Ports	1058
Total	19930

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR.

Europe	1187
China Japan & Coast Ports	
Total	1187

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 11th Aug.

1926-27	1925-26	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
3118452	3279101	3622034	3270447	3 10452

Exports from 1st Sept. to 11th Aug

	1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom	25170	48767
Continent	370381	488338
China	208802	379144
Japan	1320487	14413 9
Coast Ports	25950	23669
U. S. A.	26	1450
Total	1952574	2382713

	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
United Kingdom	68571	1502 7	127912
Continent	616065	937660	698934
China	346910	243331	375902
Japan	1640984	1283288	1497035
Coast Ports	22704	52066	50716
U. S. A.	9679	..	..
Total	2704913	2666632	2949599

Bales.

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1926 to 11th August 1927 167,562

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1926 to 11th August 1927 909,856

Estimated stock of ram cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th August 1927 514,555

AMERICAN COTTON IMPORTS.

Bales.

Purchases of American cotton to arrive in India 1st Sept. 26 to 31st Aug. 1927 (a) 327,000

American cotton arrived in India 1st Sept. 26 to 11th Aug. 1927 (b) 306,900

American cotton at Sea for India (c) 20,000

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery buyers 31/6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan/Apl delivery buyers 31/9.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 11.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment buyers £17:15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers £18.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton.—
Sept/Oct shipment Hull paid £16:1:3.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug/Sept shipment value £18.10.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 11.

Copper, English Best Selected, £61 1/8.
Copper, Braziers, £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal £63 1/2.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £24 5/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14.
Tin, English Ingots £203.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 11.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta.—
Aug/Sept per cwt. 14/11 1/4.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 15/1 1/2.
Jan/Mar per cwt. 15/4 1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec per cwt 15/3 1/4.
C. & F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt 15/4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Colombo on the 11th and is due to arrive in Bombay at noon on the 15th instant.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' UNION.

The eighth anniversary of the Union will be celebrated at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. Dr. Jos. Alban DeSouza will speak on "The Ideals and Aspirations of Catholic Youth." This will be followed by a Social Gathering.

GOMANTAK HINDOO VIDYARTHI MANDAL.

The fourth annual gathering of the above Mandal will be held to-day (Saturday) in Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon at 2-30 p.m. Prof. Vasantarao Narayan Naik will preside.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.

The seventh annual general meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Institute will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay. Individual members as well as Society members of the Institute are cordially requested to attend.

MAHARASHTRA SANGIT VIDYALAYA.

The annual celebrations of the Maharashtra Sangit Vidyalaya will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at Sandhurst Road. Shriyut Vir Vamanrao Joshi will preside. All are cordially invited on the occasion. There will be two Jalsas also on Saturday night and on Sunday at 4 p.m.

"LIVES OF RELIGIOUS IMPOSTERS."

The 6th public meeting under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Hira Baug near C. P. Tank. Mr. S. K. Naique will preside and Prof. M.D. Altekar, Mr. K. M. Tambankar and Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar will speak on "Lives of Religious Imposters."

IN AID OF THE DISTRESSED.

DONATIONS TO FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Donations to the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund, started in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad, should be sent either to the Treasurers of the Fund or to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, endorsed to the credit of the Fund.

THE GUJARAT RELIEF FUND.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Congregations of the C.M.S., U.F.C. and M.E. Church, a united public meeting of the Gujarati Christians of Bombay will be held in Wilson College Hall, Chaupati, to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in order to show their sympathy and to raise funds for the flood-stricken people in Gujarat and Kathiawar. The Rev. A. R. R. Reid will preside.

Speakers: The Rev. John McKenzie, The Rev. Canon L. B. Butcher, The Rev. F. Wood, Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, The Rev. D. S. Sinh. A special collection will be taken.

LANTERN LECTURES ON HEALTH.

The Israelite Brotherhood have arranged a series of three Marathi lectures with lantern slides to be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, M.B.B.S., Lecturer, Sanitary Association, in the Hall of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, near Parsee Statue, Nagpada Road, to-day (Saturday) and 20th instant and 3rd proximo at 8 p.m. (S.T.) The subject of the first of these lectures is "Cholera" which will be delivered on Saturday (13th inst.) Mr. Ezra Reuben will preside. The lecture is open to all interested.

"INDIAN MILITARY HISTORY"

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Captain G. V. Modak of the Gwalior Army will deliver a public lecture at the Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty at 6-30 p.m. today (Saturday) on "the Indian Military History."

ART EXHIBITION OPENING AND CONVERSAZIONE

A conversazione will be held at the Council Hall on Saturday next (20th inst.) on the occasion of the opening by H. E. the Governor of Bombay of an Art Exhibition to be held under the auspices of the Bombay Art Society.

MOHAN BAGAN TEAM IN BOMBAY.

CHARITY MATCH ON SATURDAY

Lovers of Football will be glad to learn that Mohan Bagan the famous team of Bengalee footballers have agreed to play a charity match in Bombay, the proceeds of which will go to the Gujarat Relief Fund. The match will be played on Saturday 20th instant. It is not yet decided which team will meet them but it is understood that either the Cheshires, the champions of the Harwood League, or a Bombay team representative of the best players of the local clubs will meet the Calcutta team.

REBUKE LEADS TO SUICIDE

Being dejected of the rebuke of his brother Bomanji Cursetji Irani (27) threw himself under a train of B. B. and C. I. Railway at Parel on Thursday afternoon and committed suicide. From the evidence before the Coroner it appeared that the deceased's brother Ardeshir who ran a restaurant at Parel scolded him on Wednesday afternoon for being idle. On Thursday when Ardeshir went to the restaurant, the deceased left the hotel and went to the Parel station and seeing a fast train coming, threw himself down and was crushed to death.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

FATAL LORRY ACCIDENT

A serious accident occurred to a Pathan named Basgumyar in the workshop of Messrs. Braithwaite and Co., at Mulund on Thursday afternon which unfortunately proved fatal. The deceased was driving a lorry loaded with iron materials when a wheel went off and the lorry got upside down causing him serious injury. He was removed to King Edward Memorial Hospital where he succumbed to his injury subsequently.

GOVERNOR'S CHILDREN ARRIVE IN BOMBAY

Among those who arrived by P. and O. boat s.s. "China" on Friday were: the Hon. Mr. Justice H. Beasley, and Miss M. Wilson, Master D. Wilson and Master P. Wilson; children of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. They left for Kirkee by the Poona Express.

As the result of the "Rieglo Vartmann" conviction, excitement against Hindus in Peshawar is dying down. The Hindus who left their homes will be shortly encouraged to return to the tribal territory. —A. P.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 13TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Jothabhai Lahaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday your disposition is fairly and squarely affectionate and serenely sympathetic. Thus by your pleasing manners you will gain innumerable successes, as a Persian proverb says: "If tongue is sweet, countries are conquered". As no country is specifically mentioned it follows that any country, on which a person sets his or her heart, can be conquered by the honeyed tongue. The manoeuvres of some sweet-tongued politicians of the West in annexing, or keeping under tutelage, the countries where force is unavailing is one instance in view. But you are not always sincere in your utterances. A shrewd man will soon detect they are just like sugar-coated quinine pills, sweet from outside, but very bitter at the core. You will flatter a man on his face (of whatever shape it be) and backbite and biteback him when he is away. Your backbites do not prove beneficial though the quinine of the pills does. Your flattery thus proves gall and wormwood or even Bella-donna (which, as a student is once reported to have said, means the principal actor in a Spanish or Swedish theatre, evidently confusing the word with the word "Prima-donna"). As shrewd persons are as rare as genuine sympathy in" foreign bureaucrats in any country in the world, you will generally thrive in your game of deceiving the gullible majority. By experience you are convinced that more flies are caught by the fly-paper than by writing articles, in the press, about the fly pest, also that more flies are caught by the gossamerlike threads of the spider than by a big net like a fisherman's. Elated by frequent successes your swelled head will think you can humbug the world for ever, but remember the wise men's saying that an expert swimmer generally meets with death while swimming. Coroners' courts' enquiries everywhere bear testimony to this. (Of course, "swimmer" is used here in a wide sense). So beware, and give up the bad habit of keeping "God on your tongue, and devil in your heart".

HON. MR. S. R. DAS IN BOMBAY

The Hon. Mr. S. R. Das, Law Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, arrived in Bombay on Thursday night to receive his son who returned from England on Friday morning. He is leaving for Simla to-day.

Mr. C. S. Doraiswamy Iyer, who has been appointed Chief Judge of the Mysore Chief Court.

I.N.A.
Mrs. Parvatibai Ammal, member, Dist.. Board, Bangalore, who was invested with a Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal by H. E. The Viceroy.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TENDERS.

TO BE OPENED IN PRESENCE OF TENDERERS

BOMBAY TIME AGAIN.

At the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust held on Friday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz moved the following resolution.

"That the Board are strongly of opinion that all tenders should be opened in the presence of Members of the Improvements Committee and not by the Chief Engineer."

Mr. R. K. Vaidya opposed the resolution on the plea that the Committee would not be in a position to verify the contents of the tenders.

Mr. B. G. Horniman supported the resolution and said that there was some irregularity in the past. In his opinion the resolution was necessary, in order to avoid any irregularity in future.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar opined that there was a good deal of force in the resolution but there were also some practical difficulties in the matter. It would be difficult from the administrative point of view to open and examine the tenders in the presence of all the members of the Committee. He moved an amendment that tenders be opened in the presence of A. Sub-Committee consisting of two or three members of the Improvements committee.

REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE.

Mr. Arbuthnot observed that it would be very unfair, on their part to distrust one of their officers. He moved another amendment that the matter be referred to the Improvements committee for report. The Municipal Commissioner supported the amendment.

RESOLUTION CARRIED.

Mr. Bomon Behram moved the third amendment that the tenders should be opened by the Chief Officer in the presence of tenderers after giving them due notice. This amendment was carried as a substantive proposition.

PRIVATE WORK FOR OFFICERS.

Mr. D. G. Khairaz then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Board are strongly of opinion that the Chief Officer must issue immediate and strict instructions to all employees not to do any kind of private work in the discharge of their duties for any officer, member of the Improvements Committee, including the Chairman of the Committee or any member of the Board, even if they be asked to do so, save on pain of immediate dismissal.

The resolution was voted down without any discussion whatsoever.

The following resolution of Mr. Khairaz dropped for want of a seconder.

"That the Board are strongly of opinion that no member of the Improvements Committee or member of the Board shall interview any contractor either at his place or at the contractor's place, even on the pretext of Improvement Trust matters."

Mr. Khairaz then moved. "That the Board are strongly of opinion that the Chief Engineer shall not refuse tender forms to any person wishing to submit tenders for the requirements of the Trust."

The resolution was carried by a majority.

BOMBAY TIME AGAIN.

Mr. Boman Behram moved. "That all clocks in the offices of the Bombay Improvement Trust be set to Bombay Time and that the Chief Officer be requested to inform other officers of the Trust that whenever they have to make appointments with parties those appointments should be made by Bombay Time and not by Standard Time.

The Chief Officer said that he had nothing to say against the clocks in the offices being set to Bombay Time. There would, however, be serious confusion if the officers had to make their appointments according to that time.

Messrs Chandavarkar and Horniman opposed the resolution.

With the permission of the House, the mover deleted from the resolution the portion relating to the making of appointments.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar remarked that the deletion of the last portion, had rendered the resolution very weak.

In replying to the debate, Mr. Boman Behram argued that they had to obey the resolutions of the parent body.

The amended resolution was carried by a very large majority.

PATHE CINEMA

If all the the world loves a lover, it is equally true that all the world loves youth. Youth: Life's most glorious, golden age: A period fleeting and flight when to-day is lived to the full, and to-morrow is an enchanted land where hopes and ambitions come true and it is this magic age of youth of the finest qualities of worlds youth that it is Harold Lloyd's delight to characterize in his pictures, which have become a world-wide vogue.

"The Freshman," which is Harold Lloyd's newest Pathe feature and which commences its engagement at the Pathe Cinema to-day, is a story of youth. Its central figure is Harold Lamb, who has arrived at that tremendous stage when a fellow's boyhood is put forever behind him and he goes to college a man at last; Harold, like every normal youth, dreams of being the hero of his college the man of the hour the idol of his fellowmen and girls.

From that moment Harold was doomed to be the college boob, but, so sincere and earnest was he in his desire to please that he never suspected his real status among the students. Speedy and Spender, they dubbed him and saw that he lived up to the reputation. And when the football coach rewarded his indomitable spirit to win a place on the team by making him water boy and letting him believe that he was also a substitute, everyone in the college but Speedy knew the brutal truth.

Only Peggy would have disillusioned him, because she was the only one in the whole college town who didn't laugh at Harold. She intended to tell him, but when he came to her with his face alight with the joy of achievement she hadn't the heart. Only buoyant, healthy, vital youth can indure the disappointments of youth, and disappointment comes to Harold at the time that success and happiness seem to be at their highest. But he eventually surprises the whole world by coming through a regular fellow after all, and not a trick college freshie.

"The Freshman" again presents Jobyna Ralston as Harold Lloyd's leading lady. Hazel Keener, famed for her beauty, plays the part of the college belle; Brooks Benedict is the college cad and Pat Harmon is the football coach.

POONA SUMMER MEETING.

THIRD DAY.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

NAUGHTY GIRL	1
GIFT OF SONG	2
JOVIALTY	3

THE BASRA PLATE.—Div II Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

KADIR HAJAZ	1
O'BRIEN (late Rami).	2
KURDISTAN	3

THE BASRA PLATE Div. I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

SILVER THRUSH	1
REHEARSAL	2
SANATOGEN	3

THE MONSOON PLATE.—Div. I Distance 1 mile.

BLYTH BACHELOR	1
BONAPARTE (late Motuproprio)	2
KING'S YELLOW	3

THE MONSOON PLATE Div. II. Distance 1 mile.

STORMONT	1
ADOUR	2
ROCK TINT	3

THE BLANDFORD PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

CUL DE SAC	1
PACK UP	2
HENREITTA	3

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

CHRYSOLITE	1
PRIDE OF PRIESTOWN	2
MY REALM	3

THE BRISBANE PPATE. Distance 6 furlong.

ROSEATE AIR	1
INVINOLA	2
FIRE STAR	3

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Div. II Distance 6 furlongs.

SHIVAJI PRASAD	1
FAIRDOSS	2
MANECK BEG	3

THE GHORPURI PLATE Div. I.

AMOOD	1
MERIED	2
OTHELLO	3

BY "MESTRO."

1ST RACE.

GIFT OF SONG	1
JOVIALTY	2
NAUGHTY GIRL	3

2ND RACE.

KADIR HAJAZ	1
SULTAN BEG	2
KURDISTAN	3

3RD RACE.

SILVER THRUSH	1
SOME SURPRISE	2
HYDER PASHA	3

4TH RACE.

SURDUS	1
KING'S YELLOW	2
STUNG AGAIN	3

5TH RACE.

ADOUR	1
STORMONT	2
FREE AND EASY	3

6TH RACE.

CUL DE SAC	1
PACK UP	2
HENRIETTA	3

7TH RACE.

CHRYSOLITE	1
NESTOR	2
PENETRATE	3

8TH RACE.

LEINSTER WONDER	1
ROSEATE AIR	2
TRISTAN	3

9TH RACE.

MANECK BEG	1
KADOOR BEG	2
FAIRDOSS	3

10TH RACE.

OTHELLO	1
RED PRINCE	2
WELDON	3

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST LABOUR AGENT

INDENTURED LABOUR CASE IN THANA

ALL ACCUSED ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 11.

Mr. Joseph Rodgers, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana delivered judgment in the Indentured Labour case in which Balkrishna Ramchandra (No. 1) and Padu Raghu (No. 2) stood charged under Sec. 417 (Cheating) I. P. C., and John Fernandez (No. 3) was charged under Sec. 417 as read with Sec. 109 I. P. C. The facts out of which this case arose are as follow:—

Mr. John Fernandez (Acc. 3) is the agent for the Assam Tea Plantation Co. and Accused Nos. 1 and 2 are his sub-agents. On the 8th of September, 1926 Accused 1 and 2 went to Pachpakhadi, Thana and asked one Rama Janu and others in the neighbourhood whether they would like to work in a flower-garden at Kalyan, which belonged to one Dagdushet of Mulund, and which was about one mile from the Kalyan Railway Station. The villagers were also told that accused No. 1 had a share in the garden and accused No. 2 was working there as a Mukadam. They were further told that every adult male would get Rs. 20/ per month, and every adult female would get Rs. 15/ per month.

Rama Janu and others, it seems, accepted the proposal and accordingly Rama Janu and 19 others including women and children went to Thana station next morning and left for Kalyan by 10 o'clock train. They got down on the platform at Kalyan along with accused 1 and 2 and were made to sit then till 4-30 p.m. When they began to ask why they were detained on the platform when the garden was only 1 mile from Kalyan, they were told that as they had small children with them they would be taken by the train and also in a bullock-cart. They were eventually put into the train at 4-30. As the train did not stop at the next two or three stations, the labourers grew suspicious and their wives and children began to cry. Ultimately, they got down at Kasara and lodged a complaint with the Railway Police who sent them back to Kalyan. This was in short the prosecution story. But the learned Magistrate found that there was no direct and independent evidence to prove that the labourers were induced to go to the flower-garden at Kalyan. Besides, the station-master at Kalyan who was cited as a defence witness distinctly stated that accused No. 3 had told the labourers in his presence that they were going on a long journey and that they had better refresh themselves and accused No. 3 had paid then Rs. 3/ in order that they should eat something. Moreover, these labourers had ample time, while they were sitting on the platform at Kalyan, to find out if the garden was one mile from the station. The learned Magistrate found the prosecution evidence worthless and tainted and therefore he acquitted all the accused.

Mr. Yerawdekar Police Prosecutor appeared for the crown while the accused were defended by Mr. M. S. Rangnekar, Pleader, Thana.

VERDICT OF FOUL PLAY.

LONDON, August 12.

New York.—In a fifteen rounds contest Jack Delaney was given the verdict over Paolino Uzcudun on foul in the seventh round.—Reuter's Special.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	August 12.
Previous Closing Rate	19.74
To-day's Opening Rate	19.61
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing	19.45
Difference	—.29

LIVERPOOL.

	August 12.
Previous Closing Rate	10.57
To-day's Opening Rate	10.50
Difference	—.07
To-day's Closing Rate	10.38
Difference	—.19

Broach Expectation Rs. 389

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 12.
Silver Ready	25 0 0
Difference Higher	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 3 0
Difference Higher	0 2 0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927.

COST OF PROHIBITION.

The Report of the Committee appointed last year to estimate the probable financial cost of prohibition and to suggest feasible schemes of taxation to cover the cost has just been published by Government. The Committee's terms of reference were a little too wide, as it was asked to suggest taxes to cover the cost of total prohibition throughout the Presidency, as if complete prohibition were to be enforced immediately. The result is that the Committee has made out elaborate schemes of taxation which everybody knows are at present impracticable. And when the time comes to entertain seriously those schemes, the position of the presidency, politically and financially, is bound to be quite different. Thus the proposals of taxation are calculated to frighten some of the lukewarm supporters of prohibition. It was, however, possible for the Committee to stress the first stage of prohibition in selectd areas, to consider in detail the cost of that stage and to suggest the specific methods of meeting that cost, in addition to giving a whole estimate of the cost of total prohibition. But the committee has not given any definite scheme about the first stage. This defect, however, is to a large extent remedied by separate Notes by Mr. B. F. Madon and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, which we specially commend to the reader.

The Committee calculates the direct loss by prohibition, that is, the loss of liquor revenue, at Rs. 4 crores annually and the indirect loss by way of the cost of enforcing prohibition at about Rs. 2 crores a year. As regards the sources of revenue to meet this loss of six crores, the Committee suggests the following. Succession Duty, Irrigation Cess, Remission of Provincial Contribution, a share in Income Tax, Tax on exchange transactions, Tobacco duty, Patent medicine Duty and Local Fund cess. All these sources, even if available, are expected to yield only about four crores, and a half, not all at once, but gradually within twenty years. It should be noted that the estimated revenue does not wholly cover the anticipated loss; yet, curiously enough, the Committee thinks that, because it is unable to find the necessary revenue, it is unnecessary for it to lay down a programme for the gradual enforcement of prohibition. In other words, because the whole scheme is not immediately feasible, a part need not be considered. This is a very unsatisfactory position for a Committee to arrive at after a year's deliberations.

Yet the report is useful to those interested in prohibition, especially the separate notes by Mr. Madon and Mr. Bhopatkar. The Report affords a useful basis for further discussion. We need not question the accuracy of the direct loss by prohibition. We agree with Mr. Madon and Mr. H. A. Laljee that the cost of enforcing prohibition is considerably exaggerated. But we need not worry about these high figures. Mr. Madon shows how by beginning with prohibition in those areas where the consumption of liquor is least and where consequently the cost of enforcing prohibition is low the loss to Government can be considerably reduced. It is, therefore, to this first stage of prohibition that the further discussion of the question may be usefully confined. Then the Committee's figures will not frighten anybody. It is inevitable that in the near future, the position of the Presidency with regard to retrenchment, contributions to the Central Exchequer, general relations with the Central Government and otherwise will be much better than it is now. It will be time then to discuss in detail the cost of complete prohibition. We shall soon consider the schemes of progressive prohibition as recommended by Messrs. Madon and Bhopatkar.

SUBTLE PROPAGANDA.

It is evidently no fortuitous circumstance that Miss Mayo's book "Mother India" makes its appearance in England at the present time. The reviews of this outrageous libel on Hindu life and thought which have been appearing in a section of the British Press indicate that the book is intended to be utilised as an instrument for the purpose of a subtle propaganda against the Indian people on the eve of the appointment of the Statutory Commission. Miss Mayo's book is frankly hostile to Indians. The writer indicts a whole nation and although she says in her introduction that "the realms of religion, of politics and the arts will be left untouched in this volume" she devotes a large portion of it to criticising in the most bigoted and unfriendly manner possible the political aspirations of modern India. She is concerned in piling up with grotesque commentaries of her own all the evidence which was placed at her disposal evidently by interested parties to damn the customs and concepts of martial relationship in this country and her hostile outlook leads her even to descend to such gross calumny of Indians as to say that "India's women of child-bearing age cannot safely venture without special protection, within reach of Indian men."

A critic so jaundiced in outlook, so completely determined to forget that Indian social life has its brighter side, is now hailed in the British Imperialist Press as a person who has had the courage of her convictions and has spoken out freely and frankly what British officials in India have been knowing all along but have been prevented from expressing owing to reasons of policy. "C. S," who reviewed Miss Mayo's work in the "New Statesman", showed the animus with which he regards the aspirations of the educated classes in India by remarking that "men who use the rhetoric of Mazzini are willing, for purposes of ritual to eat the excrement of a cow." He had nothing to say about the stupendous efforts made by Indian reformers to free this country from the social absurdities and superstitions of a by-gone age. He had nothing to say about the fact that their efforts have been considerably obstructed by the huge rock of illiteracy which officialdom is not at all anxious in helping to remove. If Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill of 1911 had been supported by officialdom, if the intensive desire of Indians to find opportunities for compulsory and free education extended to every village had been encouraged, many of the evil customs which the educated Indians strive hard to pull down would have disappeared by this time.

The "Saturday Review" in mail week also reviews Miss Mayo's book in very offensive language with a view to damn the educated Indians in the eyes of the British public. "For education" it remarks, "a small proportion of India's people care passionately, chiefly with a view to employment in the bureaucracy or at the Bar, but the enormous majority are illiterate, and since it is impossible to employ women, as teachers in the villages, female illiterary will not be much diminished within half a century." Whose is the fault if it cannot be? Not of the Indian leaders who have pressed in vain for a system of compulsory education for both boys and girls. It is British officialdom which has stood in the way and prevented India from being a literate country. When the "Saturday Review" remarks that only a small percentage of Indians care passionately for education, it is deliberately misleading its readers. The fact is precisely the opposite. The journal also attempts to convince the British public that the "basic fact" about India is that "it is socially not fit for self-government". It conjures a frightful picture of what would happen if political concessions were given to India before "social conditions inprove". It accuses the Indian politicians of acquiesing in the majority of the "shocking social evils" infesting this country and asserts that "if political power be given to a predominantly Brahmin Government," the tendency to acquiesce in these evils will continue. The writer in the "Saturday Review" conveniently forgets that it has always been the lot of the Indian legislators, the great majority of whom belong to the higher castes, to find that the Government of the land throws a cold douche on their enthusiam on the plea that it must not offend the religious susceptibilities of the people. Men like Keshb Chunder Sen, Mahadeo Govind Ranade, Romesh Chunder Dutt strove hard to expedite social legislation. They were obstructed at every stage by the absurd and not wholly disinterested contention of British officialdom in India that the British Government being alien in faith to the people of the land, could not force the pace in such legislation. And now its apologists turn round and charge the Hindus in particular with being a people addicted to "subhuman vices". It is hitting below the belt. It is a despicable game which is now being played by the propagandists of autocratic rule in India. They have included in their mischievous tactics the old item of patting one community on the back while reviling the other. Both the "New Statesman" and the "Saturday Review" are anxious only to pillory the Hindus, precisely those people, they say, who would be given political power if Britain is so unwise as to concede further doles of "self-government" to India. We are confident, however, that the other communities will see through the game, the old game of divide and rule. With united voice India must assert that so long as she is politically a slave she cannot hope to eradicate the social evils of which she has her share like every other civilised country.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

WHY IT IS PREJUDICIAL TO INDIA'S INTEREST.

(BY B. F. MADON).

VII*

The object of this article is to summarise what I have said in the previous articles. Many good people have been carried away by the talk of this being a highly beneficent scheme for India, and they have come forward with suggestions to the opposition group in the Select Committee to come to some compromise with Government, which means Sir Basil Blackett, so that India may not lose the benefit of such a beneficent scheme that is to do such great wonders for India! These good people do not know that the idea of a Reserve Bank, as put forward here, has not been accepted by the Self-Governing Dominions except South Africa, although strenuous attempts have been made to bring them into line. These good people are also ignorant of the fact that in many of its details the scheme here asks us to adopt practices that have not been accepted, or have been definitely rejected by other countries, and that what is being offered to us is not what has been tested by experience but what experience has actually rejected as unsound. I will now take up the various parts of the Scheme and show that the claim of Sir Basil Blackett that it is the one scheme found to be the best by experience is altogether unfounded.

UNWARRANTED CLAIM.

The first claim is that every country must have a Reserve Bank to control its credit and currency. This claim was carefully considered by a Commission appointed by the Irish Free State, and they refused to adopt such a scheme on the ground that the country was not ripe for anything of the sort. In Canada, they have not yet appointed any committee or commission even to consider such a scheme although we are told from house-tops that it is a thing that has been universally accepted. The first essential to the success of such a Bank in its work of credit control is a ramification of joint-stock banking and a wide-spread use of the cheque all over the country. This essential is absent here. In fact the situation in India is far worse than in Canada. That country has 3,800 banking offices scattered throughout Canada or 1 office to every 2,500 inhabitants. India has less than 300 offices for 330 million people, or not even 1 office per one million inhabitants! These figures will suffice to show that India is far less ripe for such a Bank than Canada or than the Irish Free State. These self-governing parts of the Empire cannot be either cajoled or hectored into accepting such a Scheme, and yet we are told fairy stories about its being a scheme that has been universally accepted. This claim is absolutely unwarranted.

GOVERNMENT INFLUENCE.

The next claim is that we cannot turn the Imperial Bank into a Reserve Bank, because the Imperial Bank does commercial work which a Reserve Bank cannot do. This is another unwarranted claim, so much so that Mr. Clegg, the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, has emphatically asserted that such a Bank cannot confine itself to being a Bankers' Bank, but must do a certain amount of direct commercial business. Therefore the claim that such a Reserve Bank cannot do commercial business is not one justified by experience but actually contrary to the verdict of those who have had personal experience of Reserve Banking.

The 3rd point insisted on by Sir Basil Blackett and his followers is that such a Reserve Bank must be a shareholders' Bank in order to keep it free from Government influence. This is again a most unwarranted assumption. The Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Germany, etc., were all shareholders' Banks but during the war, their policies were all controlled by their respective Governments, and are being so controlled to-day. There is any amount of nonsense talked about the idependence of the Bank of England, but it had to willy-nilly become a party to the inflation that took the £ down from 20 sh. gold to about 12 sh. Gold. Not only is the claim that such a Bank can be free from Government influence unfounded, but in an extremely democratic country like the United States, it is the President, i.e., the Head of the majority party in the Legislature, that appoints every one of the Directors of the Federal Reserve Board, which is the Central Board of their System. Another most democratic country—the Commonwealth of Australia—has had a State Bank for many years, and refused to listen to the persuasions of Sir Earnest Harvey who had been specially sent out to Australia to induce them to convert their State Bank into a Bank of the type recommended to us.

IDLE APPREHENSION.

The 4th claim made in connection with the 3rd is that a shareholders' Bank will ensure selection of an independent Board of Directors who will not allow either the Government or the Legislatures to interfere with the working of the Bank. This is contrary to all experience of company management in this country. As is well-known it is the men put forward by the Agents that are elected Directors, not those that a group of shareholders may wish to put forward, and the nominees of the Board have been elected or re-elected year by year. In the so-called shareholders' Bank, if it is such a Bank that is ultimately established it will be the nominees of the Governor or of the most influential Directors that will get on the Board and remain there, and the shareholders will really have no voice. This is not an idle apprehension. Even in the Bank of England it is not the shareholders that choose the Directors. Hartley Withers, the well-known writer on banking and currency questions, and for many years editor of the "Economist," tells us that

"the Bank Court (of Directors) is a "committee recruited chiefly from the "ranks of the accepting houses and mer-"chant firms, and 'its members are no-"minated by itself, subject to the purely "formal confirmation of the share-"holders.' "

Therefore this talk of independent selection by a body of shareholders is another fairy-tale for Indian consumption.

LEGISLATURE AND THE DIRECTORATE.

The 5th point made by Sir Basil Blackett and his followers is that the Legislature should not have a voice in the appointment of the Directors of the Reserve Bank. This is not in accordance with existing practice in many countries. In several European countries, the legislatures have a powerful voice in such selection, either directly, or through the Cabinet, which means in effect the political party that may be in power. The same is true of the United States and of Australia where it is the chief executive that appoints the Board of the Central Reserve Bank, and as this executive comes into power through the political party to which he belongs, it is in effect the wishes of the majority party in the country that are carried into effect. Therefore, while Sir Basil Blackett tells us that members of the Legislature should have nothing to do with the election of Directors to the Reserve Bank, the practice in many countries is that they have everything to do with it either directly or through their own chosen men who may be Premier or President.

So far we have dealt with the points that concern the constitution and control of the Bank. In other matters too we are asked to adopt methods which have been considered unsound by English financial circles and the Bank of England. Among these are

Proportional Reserve system

Holding of foreign securities in the Note Issue Department

Compulsory deposits by Banks.

Sir Basil Blackett has been telling India for a long time that it is expensive and wasteful to hold large amounts of gold in the Reserves, and that the most up-to-date practice is to hold securities, and earn interest. This ideal is now embodied in the Bill in the proportional Reserve system where only a certain percentage of the Reserve behind the Note Issue is to be held in Gold, and the rest could be held in securities. This is a system that the Bank of England has refused to adopt, and the Government there, has refused to even permit an inquiry into the relative merits of the Proportional Reserve and the Fixed Fiduciary System. Thus Sir Basil Blackett asks India to accept a system that the Bank of England has definitely rejected after careful consideration. As if this was not enough, he leaves out a most important part of it, viz., obligation to keep 35 per cent. to 40 per cent. in gold against other demand liability of the Bank, as is provided in the United States as well as in South Africa. Why is such an imporant provision omitted?

A FOOLISH PROPOSAL.

The evil does not end here. We are asked to keep in the Reserves the securities of various countries that now claim to be on the Gold Standard. This again is what England refuses to do, as it does not hold a single pound of any foreign securities in its Note Issue Department. In view of the fact that the currencies and securities of continental countries met with in the past ten years, it will be the height of folly to have the securities of any such country in our Note Issue Department. Why does Sir Basil Blackett ask India to take risks that far richer England refuses to take?

The next point is the location of the Gold belonging to the Reserves. England does not allow even a single £ of its Gold Reserves to be left outside its borders. In spite of the charge of wastefulness and extravagance, it insists on Gold moving in and out of the country. Sir Basil Blackett, in spite of full knowledge of this position, advises India, and provides in this Bill, for keeping part of India's Gold Reserves in various countries. Again we may ask him—Why does he ask India to do what England thinks wrong to do for its own Gold Reserves? Why does he not at least restrict the location to England? Why does he ask India to risk its Gold re-

(Continued from Page 12)

*Previous articles appeared on 26th, 29th, 30th July and 4th, 6th and 11th instant.

Notes of the Day.

The Task Before Him

The Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri has a stupendous task before him in South Africa. He is making heroic efforts to heal the split between the Transvaal Indian Assotion and the South African Indian Congress and it is likely by his tact and his prestige he may bring round the Transvaal Indians to the view that their apprehensions in regard to the working of the Indian Agreement so far as it affects their own position will have a better chance of being considered by the Union Government if they are voiced through the one great political body they have in South Africa, the S. A. I. Congress. On the other hand the extremists among the White Settlers are a body of men whom he is sure to find difficult to deal with. One of them, Mr. Leslie Blackwell, M.L.A., told the Indians in a recent speech not to build on the compromise hopes which could not be realized during their generation and not to use it too far. Language of this type at once sets the Indians wondering whether the Agreement is after all a real improvement on their old position.

Progressive Prohibition in Madras.

Mr. Arogyasamy Mudaliar, Minister for Excise, Madras, who till recently spoke in somewhat equivocal terms about prohibition, has now definitely decided to begin with prohibition in two selected districts as an experimental measure. This is a reasonable experiment and was suggested by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari himself. Its success will depend greatly upon the earnestness of the authorities against whom liquor interests will bring every kind of pressure to bear. We hope the Minister's proposal is not merely designed to disarm the joint opposition of the Swarajists and Non-Brahmins. We do not understand the propriety of the Minister's persuading the Governor to disallow a Bill for local option merely on the ground that he is himself introducing prohibition in two districts. Local option for other districts or talukas is not at all incompatible with his scheme. On the other hand the educative effect of local option would considerably help him in extending his scheme to other districts.

Still They Come.

How long will the process of Europeanising the Hyderabad State continue? We ask this quesion because evidently the process seems to be an unending one. The Osmania University is one of the boldest experiments in nationalisation of education in the country and it would be a sad irony if no Indian is considered worthy enough, as evidently the Nizam's Government seem to imagine, to be its controlling head. That the Europeanising of the Hyderabad State is not actuated solely by considerations of efficiency is brought into relief by the contemplated replacement of the services of Nawab Masood Jung as Director of Public Instruction by those of Mr. Towle of the Punjab Education Service. Nawab Masood Jung is one of the ablest educationists in the country and it is difficult to imagine why he is not to be allowed to continue to do the good work that he is doing in Hyderabad State. We trust there is no truth in the report about the replacement of Nawab Masood Jung to which our Secunderabad correspondent refers.

Closed Factories.

A question by Mr. G. I. Patel in the Legislative Council elicited the startling fact that during the year 1926 and the first half of 1927 no less than 124 factories were closed in the Bombay Presidency exclusive of a much larger number of smaller industrial concerns not large enough to be called factories. The factories closed include a dozen textile mills mostly in Bombay City and about eighty gin or press factories in the cotton districts. Government have not given any satisfactory reasons for the closing of so many factories beyond stating that the general trade depression was the main cause. It is not possible, they say, to give detailed reasons in each case unless the Factory Inspector is granted powers to investigate the finances of each concern. We think that it should be possible for Government to be fairly well informed about the general condition of the factories in the Presidency, provided that the factory owners come to believe that Government are sympathetic and helpful and that the Industries Department is well equipped and kept in close touch with industrial concerns. Incidentally, we notice from the tale of closed factories how the textile mill crisis adversely acts on a large number of gin and press factories and through these on the numerous cotton growers.

Physical Training in Schools.

The Government of Bengal are understood to have sanctioned an elaborate scheme of compulsory physical culture in high schools. It seems that to begin with the scheme will be confined to Government schools but assistance is to be given to aided schools wishing to introduce systematic physical training. As soon as possible the Physical Director, to be appointed shortly, will organise compulsory physical exercise in the high schools throughout the province. The Government have also undertaken to provide more playgrounds for school boys and for this purpose the Bengal Legislative Council has made special provision. The educational authorities in Bombay and the University in particular, which has summarily rejected a sound scheme of physical training, may take note of the developments in a sister province.

DISTRESS IN PETLAD TALUKA

DAMAGE OF RS. 40 LAKHS

CAMBAY'S HEAVY LOSS: URGENT NEED OF FUNDS

GOVT.'S STATEMENT OF RELIEF MEASURES

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Secretary Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund sends the following to the Associated Press:—

The Hon. Sir Chunilal V. Mehta had an interesting interview with the Executive Committee of the Central fund yesterday at 5 p.m. He made a detailed statement on the state of affairs in the affected districts and the relief measures adopted, or proposed to be adopted, by the Government. A fuller statement would be forthcoming at the conference to be held at Nadiad on Sunday at 12 noon. Sir Chunilal left for Nadiad and he will visit Jambusar and Amod on his way.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Walchand Hirachand and Mr. J. M. Mehta have been nominated representatives of the Committee to attend the Nadiad Conference.

In response to the appeals from several merchants and leading citizens of Sind with regard to relief work there, the Committee have resolved to include Sind in their programme of relief operations.

VOLUNTEERS NOT WANTED.

The Committee informed the public in their note of Wednesday that no more volunteers were required in Anand and other districts. To-day, they again want to emphasise that volunteers are not required in the affected districts in Gujerat and Kathiawar, as the workers there say that they have a sufficient number of volunteers locally conversant with local conditions.—A.P.

(From Our Special Commissioner.)

ANAND, Aug. 1.

I visited Cambay with Messrs. Devadhar and Amritlal Thakkar. The total damage here is two lakhs, excluding damage to State buildings. For about a week Cambay was cut off from Nadiad owing to a breach of six miles of the railway line. Mr. Namjoshi, the Administrator, with the help of the Local Relief Committee and the First Class Magistrate, Mr. Trivedi, started with admirable promptness immediate relief measures. Four kitchens were immediately started for feeding the destitute people. The Committee now proposes to start cheap grain shops and shops for selling housand materials either at the cost price or at some concession rates.

The volunteers of the local committee, Arya Samaj and Bombay Ramkrishna Mission are doing splendid work in distributing free grain and clothing. The State requires help from outside funds for helping sufferers to rebuild their houses.

Mr. Devadhar is stopping with Mr Thakkar in Anand for studying conditions here and in the neighbourhood and for seeing the work of the relief camps managed by Mr. Amritlal Thakkar, Salvation Army etc. He will then proceed to Nadiad.

GWALIOR COUNCIL VOTES RS. 25,000

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor from Her Highness the Senior Maharani Scindia, President of the Gwalior Council:—

"I am deeply distressed by heart-rending accounts of havoc wrought by floods in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind. Gwalior Council has voted Rs. 25,000 towards the Central Relief Fund."

His Excellency the Governor has replied as follows:—

"I must express to Your Highness my very sincere thanks for your telegram. The generosity of the Gwalior Council will be very deeply appreciated by every one in the Presidency of Bombay and particularly in the affected districts. I am communicating your telegram to the Central Food Relief Committee."

PETLAD TALUKA'S DISTRESS

DAMAGE OF RS 40 LAKHS

BARODA, Aug. 12.

A visit to the Petland Taluka confirms that the floods there did great havoc. The heavy rains lasted for four days. An immense quantity of water was deposited and the canal from Anand to the Gulf of Cambay and adjacent tanks could not hold it. The water thus swept away all the villages on the banks of the canal and two villages, Bakrol and Jol, are still under water. The high winds that accompanied the rain demolished all the mud-huts of the untouchables, and out of seven thousand hamlets nearly half have suffered heavily. The total loss is estimated at forty lacs.

Satar Shet Ramanbhai and others in the taluka as also some Bombay Marwaris saved the people by giving them shelter in their houses and free doles of grain and clothing. Government officers have taken the situation in hand and are now granting tagavi loans to the agriculturists. To those who are in need they are supplying free food and clothing and housing arrangements are being made.

A flood relief fund has been started, and eight thousand rupees have been subscribed. The local municipality has sanctioned two thousand rupees for the relief of the distressed. Satar Shet Ramanbhai is going to Bombay to ask the Bombay Committee to contribute towards the succour of Petlad people. The housing problem is acute.

WOES OF WAGHODIA.

In Vaghodia which lies to the west of Baroda and has an area of 170 square miles there was a heavy downpour for three days, which flooded the rivers Dev and Jambuo, and they in their turn swept

(Continued on next Page.)

ORGANISED LABOUR TELLS

SACCO-VANZETTI RESPITE

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE'S WARNING.

LONDON, August 11.

New York.—Immediately on learning of the respite, the Sacco and Vanzetti Emergency Committee issued a statement declaring "Organised labour has stayed the hand of the executioner forcing respite from the Governor. The battle is not over. The fight must be continued in a most determined manner. Temporary victory is the result of hundreds of strikes and mass demonstrations in the past week. This is a warning to the American Federation of Labour Bureaucracy that militant labour will fight its own battles in future.—Reuter.

22ND WILL MARK THE CLOSE.

LONDON, August 12.

Boston.—The belief that 22nd August would mark the close of Sacco-Vanzetti case was expressed by a member of the Governor's Executive Council who explained that Governor's recommendations for respite were approved because "We felt that there was a moral although no legal barrier to the execution, because of the motions pending in the courts."—Reuter's Special.

BILL OF EXCEPTION TO BE ALLOWED

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Boston.—Judge Sanderson has decided to allow the bill of exception.—Reuter's Special.

"FIANNA FAIL" WALK IN

NEW DEVELOPMENT IN FREE STATE

LONDON, August 11.

Rugby.—The members of "Fianna Fail, Mr. De Valera's Political Party in the Irish Free State took the oath of allegiance to-day, and having thus become entitled to their seats in the Dail Eirrean, they were formally introduced to the Speaker by Captain Redmond, son of the late John Redmond and Chairman of the National League Party. Mr. De Valera's Party numbers 44 and their decision to reverse their former policy was reached after full consideation of the effect of the bill passed yesterday, which requires future candidates for election to declare in advance their readiness if elected, to take the oath. It would appear that the addition of this body of support to the present Opposition will leave Government in a minority and there is much speculation regarding the prospects. The present state of other parties is Government 45, Farmers 11, Independents 14, National League 8 and Labour 22. The Dail resumes its sittings to-morrow.

The President of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State, Mr. Cosgrave has been slightly injured in a collision near Dublin between his motor car and a motor lorry. It was found necessary to stitch the wound over the eye.—B. O. W.

MADRAS MINISTER'S DEFENCE

"JUSTICE" MANOEUVRES EXPOSED

DR. SUBBAROYAN OPENS CAMPAIGN.

MADRAS, Aug. 11.

Inaugurating the Ministerialist campaign against the attacks made by the Justice Party and by the opponents of Diarchy the Hon. Dr. P. Subbaroyan, Chief Minister said in the course of his speech:—

Ever since the Ministry was formed last November we have heard it said on many platforms that we got there not by our own stregnth, but because of the help that was rendered to us by our Swarajist friends. Le me assure you that there was no pact of any kind between the Swarajists and the Independent Ministerialists by which the Swarajists kept neutral during the no-confidence motion proposed by my friend Rao Bahadur B. Munswami Naidu. As I have said before most of the Independents forming the Minsterialist party are old Congressmen like myself and we believed that the ideals of the Congress ought to be carried through, although we did not believe in any kind of obstruction.

JUSTICE PARTY EXPOSED.

Let me take, you back to the time of the budget debate in our local Council. Then, If I remember rightly the leader of the Swaraj Party offered to the Raja Saheb of Panagal as the leader of the Justice Party that he would be quite willing to vote for the no-confidence motion against the Ministers, if only the Raja Saheb of Panagal would give it in writing that neither he nor any member of his party would accept office under the diarchic system. But then no such promise was given. Why three months after that very debate the Justice Party should have decided not to accept office passes my comprehension in spite of the explanations that have been offered by the editor of "Justice". I can only come to the conclusion that these people finding that they can't get office and that as long as they don't come out with non-acceptance of office, it will not be possible for them to get the help of the Swarajists to throw us out have decided on non-acceptance of office. As I described it in my interview this is rather the outcome of petulance that constructive statesmanship.

CONGRESS PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

With regard to the conduct of the Congress party in the Legislative Council, as I have said, there was no understanding of any kind between the Independents and the Congressmen with regiard to the question of the formation of the Ministry. If they were friendly to us, the Independents, I think it was really due to the fact that in the first place thy thought we came from a more advanced section in the Legislative Council than the old Ministers did and secondly that they did not want a repetition of the last regime. But now that fear is passed, I see the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party has tabled a vote of non-confidence in the Ministry which is really based on the view that there should be no diarchy. Eight months of office have certainly proved to me and to my colleagues that there is a great deal to be done under the diarchy system, imperfect though it may, be and by doing what we can under the constitution there is a great deal to be gained.

EDUCATIONAL POLICY.

In the matter of education, I would like to point out that there is a great deal to be done especially in removing mass illiteracy. Soon after I took office, I had a special officer appointed whose duty it has been to try and see in what way the elementary education act can be amended in order to make it possible for a big move in the matter of ridding us of mass illeteracy and also to see whether even under the elmentary education act, as it stands to-day, we can get a move which will tackle properly the problem of mass illiteracy. The special Officer's report, or rather extracts from it, have now been published and I am sure, whatever may be the faults of the report, people realise that it is a move in the right direction. Any person reading the report must agree that it is non-political in character and the sole idea of the author was to obtain sanction for a constructive programme which would help to solve the great national problem and to improve the conditions of life in rural areas. In the matter of secondary education also the Ministry had intended to push forward a definite programme which would bring secondary education more in consonance with the ideas that govern the country to-day.

NOMINATION TO LOCAL BODIES.

With regard to local bodies you have no doubt heard a great deal said about the 'arbitrary way' which I have used by power. As I have said time and again, this system of nominations to local bodies is not really conductive to the proper working of Local Self Government and nobody would be more pleased than I if away could be found by which these nominations could be done

(Continued in Column 3.)

(Continued from Column 4.)

away with. I am sure you will admit that as long as the power of nominations remains in the Minister, he must use it to the best of his ability.

I have under consideration the amending of the local boards act and I hope some method will be found by which the civic idea will be more prominent in the matter of the administration of local bodies and not party politics.

COMMUNALISM IN POLITICS.

One further point is the fact that it has been said that the present Ministry has not cared for "communal representation" and they are against the non-Brahmins as a class. May I say that if "communal representation" would mean "communal justice" by which there should be no monopoly of the services by one particular community, I am as much a communalist as my friend the Raja Saheb of Panagal.

As long as the services are being monopolised by one particular community, this communal rancour will remain. The only way to get over such a disease will be to face the facts frankly. But apart from these considerations, I feel that communalism ought to play no part in politics. I have always felt that the education we have received at our colleges has not affected us at all in the matter of our social customs. As I have often pointed out, if we find that our caste system, our customs and manners are not in keeping with the modern conditions that obtain in this world, I am sure, you will agree that we must give up these antiquated customs and introduce a rational system which would really break the division between castes and communities and which would really make further progress easy and smooth.—A.P.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

POSSIBLE IN TEN YEARS, SAYS MR. H. A LALJEE

COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON COST OF PROHIBITION

FRESH TAXES TO COVER COST

The Committee appointed last year to estimate the cost of Prohibition in the Bombay Presidency and to suggest fresh sources of revenue to cover the cost, estimate the total cost at about Rs. 6 crores annually; the loss of Excise Revenue being 4 crores and the cost of enforcing prohibition being nearly 2 crores. Among the suggested sources of revenue are Succession Duty, Irrigation Cess and the ex- of provincial contribution.

Separate notes by Mr. B. F. Madon, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee and Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar give a lower estimate of cost and suggest schemes of progressive prohibition which will not strain the resources of the Presidency. Mr. Laljee declares that prohibition is possible in ten years.

This Committee was formed, as stated in the Government order appointing it (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. L.C. 2353, dated the 22nd February 1926) in consequence of a resolution moved in the Legislative Council on 4th November 1925 by Mr. R. G. Pradhan, M.L.C., to the effect that "a committee be appointed to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drink and drugs." In conformity with that resolution we have been directed—

(1) to calculate the net loss to Government due to total prohibition including the cost of extra preventive staff;

(2) to enquire into and suggest fresh avenues of taxation for making up the above loss; and

(3) in consideration of the fact that the period within which total prohibition can be fully established cannot be definitely foreseen and that the amount of deficit in revenue will vary greatly from year to year, to lay down a programme by which extra taxation can be levied by stages as necessary.

It will be seen that we are concerned only with the financial aspect of prohibition. We do not wish it to be inferred that all of us are in favour of the prohibition policy.

The conclusions which we have reached are as follows:—

INDIRECT COST OF PROHIBITION.

W assume that all departments of the State would have to adi in the enforcement of prohibition. Some of us foresee an economy in making over all preventive work to the police. The Inspector General thinks this would be disastrous to the morals of his force and would result in no saving. But excise crime cannot be wholly isolated from other crime. We think the assistance of the police should be considerably relied upon, though we all agree that strong supervision is essential. The majority of us believe that there is little or nothing to be gained by amalgalating the two departments, but others consider that their amalgamation would increase efficiency and therefore be economical, while Mr. Madon and Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee think that the police department would be able to enforce prohibition at an additional cost which would not exceed the present expenditure on excise establishment ,provided even possession is made a crime as in their opinion it should be in any regime of total prohibition.

From this considerations, general though they be, we infer that prohibition in this Presidency will not be so costly as our experts suggest. If we have to hazard an opinion of what the ultimate cost of the extra establishment will be, we estimate that it will be from 1-1/2 to 2 crores of rupees a year. Mr. Laljee Naranji estimates that the cost will not exceed 60 lakhs.

FRESH AVENUES OF TAXATION.

The principal duty we have been asked to perform is to suggest new avenues of taxation. In the succeeding paragraphs of this section of our report we will set forth all the fresh receipts which we consider obtainable without undue detriment to the province and believe the Legislative Council may reasonably be expected to impose. We state these sources of revenue in the order in which we think they should be tapped.

A SUCCESSION DUTY.

A new tax which is likely to be imposed ere long, and it is a tax on the merits of which we all agree, is a succession duty. We assume an early revenue of half a crore from this source with a prospect of ultimate expansion to 1 crore. We assume that the duties on gifts and settlements will be increased to a corresponding degree.

AN IRRIGATION CESS.

Another tax which Government have in view is an Irrigation cess. At present irrigation does not yield a commercial return to Government in the Presidency proper and we have every sympathy with the desire to place it on a commercial basis by taxing the profits from irrigation. We understand that the form of the Bill which will impose this tax has been provisionally determined and that it is estimated to produce 30 lakhs a year.

THE PROVINCIAL CONTRIBUTION.

According to the plan of finance adopted by us, as explained in paragraph 17, we treat the extinction of the provincial contribution as an additional source of revenue which we are justified in taking into account for our purpose. The extinction of provincial contributions is a primary obligation of the Government of India.

A SHARE IN THE INCOME TAX.

A readjustment of the financial relations between the Central and Local Governments so as to give the industrial provinces a fair share of their growing revenues from income tax has always been a crying need of this Presidency and has been repeatedly urged upon the Government of India. We understand that if

(Continued on page 12).

PRESIDENT PATEL DONATES RS 10,000

OFFERS SERVICES IN AFFECTED AREAS

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The Hon. Mr. Patel, the President of the Legislative Assembly has issued the following stirring appeal for the relief of Gujarat and Kathiawar:—

Although I claim to have strong nerves I was moved to tears when I heard the heart-rending accounts of the terrible plight and agony of my brothers and sisters in Gujarat and Kathiawar immediately on landing in Bombay on the 5th of August. For the moment I did not know what to do and how to help them. All the way from Bombay to Simla I was restless and could think of nothing else. I fully realise that nothing which we shall or can do will make good the loss of houses, crops, cattle, manure and other belongings worth several crores of rupees, but I feel that human sympathy would go to some extent to relieve the agony of the sufferers.

I have, therefore, decided to take two steps. Firstly, I propose to place my services for two months from 1 October next at the disposal of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in the prosecution of their activities for relief operations inaugurated by their President, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, of whose devotion to this work it is not for me to speak. Secondly, I have decided to start a fund to augment the efforts made in Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places in that direction, and I hereby contribute to that fund the small sum of Rs. 10,000 representing the approximate savings from my salary since I was re-elected President of the Legislative Assembly. I wish I had more to give, for in this sacred cause one should give as much as one can spare.

May I take the liberty of requesting everyone whom this appeal reaches to mark his or her sympathy towards the cause by contributing very generously and promptly as much as he can towards this fund?

All contributions should be sent to Mr. K. C. Roy, C.I.E., M.L.A., Cecil Hotel, Simla, who has kindly consented to act as Treasurer for the time being.

The Provincial Committee of this fund will meet in the Committee room of the Assembly Chamber on August 18th.—A.P.

RELEASE OF ALL DETENUS

TO BE EFFECTED BEFORE AUG. 23

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

"The Basumati" states all detenus will be released before August 23, when the Bengal Legislative Council meets.—Free Press.

ROUSING POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS.

RELEASED DETENU PLANS CAMPAIGN

CALCUTTA, Aug. 12.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitter, M.L.A., who was recent released, after a few days' stay in Calcutta left for Noakhali.

At Chandpur he was enthusiastically received and garlanded. He had a talk on the present political situation with Babu Hardayal Nag.

Mr. Mitter plans to tour East Bengal with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose after the Pujah holidays for the purpose of raising political consciousness among the people.

Mr. Mitter returns to Calcutta on Sunday (14th inst.), and as at present arranged leaves for Simla on the 15th to attend the Legislative Assembly.—Free Press.

MR. NARIMAN'S ILLNESS.

LIBEL CASE FIXED FOR AUG 29

An application for a long postponement of the Harvey-Nariman case was made before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Friday afternoon. Mr. H P. H. Dastur provisionally fixed the next hearing for August 29.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga on behalf of Mr. Nariman told the Court that Mr. Nariman's condition was very serious on Thursday and caused great anxiety. Some improvement was reported to have taken place on Friday, but medical opinion was unanimous that at least one month was necessary for the patient to regain his health.

Mr. Baker, complainant's solicitor, objected to a month's postponement, but expressed his readiness to agree to a week's adjournment. He thought the Court would be in a better position to say after a week whether further postponement was necessary.

Mr. Kanuga maintained that a month was absolutuely necessary.

His Worship: I am anxious to dispose of the case soon, but somehow or other...

Mr. Baker: Fate seems to be against it.

The next hearing is fixed for August 29 provisionally.

EUROPEANISING HYDERABAD

ARTICLES IN "THE CHRONICLE."

A CONFIDENTAL CIRCULAR

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD (Deccan), Aug. 8.

It is rumoured that H. E. the Viceroy, has by means of a "kharita" thanked H. E. H. the Nizam for introduction of certain reforms and changes in the higher officials of the State.

It appears that the question of Princes Azam and Moazzam being sent to Europe for education has now lost all seriousness and importance. Mr. Prenderghaust, formerly Professor of Arabic and Persian at the Nizam College, Hyderabad, and now chief tutor to the Princes has returned after six months' leave from Australia and the atmosphere is thick with the rumour that he is very shortly to be appointed Principal of the Osmania University College. If this turns out to be true, there is every likelihood, the affairs of this precious university will go from bad to worse as Mr. Prenderghaut is too old to cope with the onerous duties of a Principal; he is now to complete only about one year and a half of his extension which was accorded to him last year.

Nawabs Nazir Jang, Retired Military Secretary, Latif Yar Jang, retired Excise Commissioner, Nasir Nawaz-ud-Dowlah, Member of H. E. H.'s Staff and Adib Yar Jang, Sessions Judge, who is shortly to retire, have been appointed Honorary Tutors to the heir-apparent and his brother.

ANOTHER EUROPEAN OFFICER

In the educational department of the State, the report is current that Nawab Masud Jang, Director of Public Instruction, will be removed on pension and his place will be filled by Mr. Towle of Aligarh fame who is at present in the Punjab Government service in the capacity of Assistant Director of Public Instruction. It may be remembered that Sir Saiyed's grandson was some four years ago, retained in Hyderabad with the explicit promise that if within the next five years the Nizam's Government dispensed with his services, he would be entitled to a life pension of Rs. 1,000 B.G. Hence if he is removed, he will not be the party at loss though an Englishman will thus be provided with a highly decent post in the State.

It is very strongly believed that in compliance with the pressure from the Residency, the Nizam's Government has issued to all its gazetted officers the confidential instructions—summarized below:—

The Residency has brought to the notice of the Nizam's Government that certain articles which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Muslim Outlook" regarding the administration of the Hyderabad State had possibly been caused to be sent by Government officials, although no evidence is forthcoming, yet they are warned that if they have ever committed the act, they must in future refrain from it.

Such an indulgence on the part of the Residency is absurd and ridiculous. Despite the complete absence of evidence on the point, the Residency was seized with an attack of doubt which gave birth to an uncalled for warning ringing throughout the length and breadth of the Dominions To make matters worse, only those articles of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Muslim Outlook" which were pro-Nizam or rather which tended to throw light on the realities of the situation are viewed with abhorrence and put a stop to and as regards those which were acrimonious, malicious and anti-Nizam and had been published in not less than two hundred newspapers of all descriptions, no disciplinary or prohibitory action was considered desirable. Can we from the warning briefly reproduced above not conclude that the officials of the State can write against the State with impunity?

However, the editors of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Muslim Outlook", Lahore, are perfectly well aware that the Indian officials of the Nizam Government do not deserve the warning which is at once deplorable and unstatesmanlike.

CHOLERA IN WESTERIN REGISTRATION DISTRICT

The Director of Information, Bombay, ...tes:—

...ing the week ending 6th August ...re in all 230 attacks and 72 death ...plera in the Western Registration ... compared with 86 attacks and ...in the previous week. East ... responsible for 200 attacks ... Nasik 10 attacks and 7 ... attacks and 5 deaths and ...nd 8 deaths. As com... ...ous week the returns ...st Khandesh and a ... districts.

DISTRESS IN PETLAD TALUKA.

(Continued from previous page.)

Bhangis and other agriculturists. The crops have been completely washed away and nearly two-thirds of the houses have been demolished. The loss is estimated at twenty lacs. The plight of this taluka is serious and it needs immediate relief. The Baroda State Congress is arranging for relief with the help of Bombay merchants. Government officials have visited it and distributed free food and clothing. Tagavi is being given. The housing problem is serious. The loss of life was not heavy. People who had left their homes for safety are returning. The reconstruction work will take at least three months. The railway line was washed away and traffic will probably be closed for a month.

ROYAL FAMILY'S HELP.

The royal family have up to now contributed nearly two lacs including the Maharaja's private gift of one lac. The Dewan's fund is steadily rising, and Bombay has contributed well. Thirty thousand rupees have hitherto been collected.

GAEKWAR'S EARLY RETURN.

His Highness the Gaekwar is reported to be sailing for India a month earlier than arranged. Swami Vidyanand has collected sixteen thousand rupees and four hundred maunds of corn have been promised. The Baroda Bank has contributed seven thousand to the Dewan's Relief Fund.—A.P.

CLOUDS GATHERING AGAIN

GREAT ANXIETY PREVAILS

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BROACH, Aug. 11.

Mr. Burjorji Faramji Bharucha has gone out into the interior of the Amod Taluka with Mr. Chhotalal Purani. Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance Member, arrives here to-morrow morning to visit the affected areas.

The Broach District Relief Fund has, in pursuance of the informal conversations with Sir Lalubhai and Mr. Devdhar begun to give a free supply of seeds and clothing to all who stand in need. Gov-

GOVERNOR'S ASSURANCE

"GOVT DETERMINED TO DO ALL THEY CAN"

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

In reply to a wire sent by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel as President of a public meeting demanding one crore of rupees out of the Famine Relief Fund to be given as a loan to the stricken farmers of Gujarat, the Governor of Bombay wires, "Government are determined to do all they can to alleviate distress. A press note showing the steps taken hitherto is being issued to-day. The Finance Member is coming to Gujarat and is holding a conference with the Commissioner, Northern Division, and other officers at Nadiad on Sunday next to consider "inter alia" the problem of vnancing the reconstruction work.—A.P.

ernment have not yet made workable arrangements for distribution of building materials. A small stock is purchased from the local mraket, but it cannot meet the requirements. Public sentiment is that the local higher Government officials will not do much unless District Orders are given by Government for a greater extension of free relief. The Mamlutdars at Amod and Jambusar are working sympathetically and are trying their utmost to meet the situation. The pressure on the relief station still continues.

Clouds are gathering from morning today and people feel great anxiety. If it rains again the situation will become very serious. Inquiries show that there is a shortage of clothing grain and seeds in the relief station. The organisers are trying to secure the necessary materials. It is desirable that the fund collectors in Bombay show promptitude in forwarding necessary materials to the relief stations.

NEED FOR CO-ORDINATION

MR. DEVADHAR INTERVIEWED.

BARODA, Aug. 11.

Mr. Devadhar expressed satisfaction at the relief work started by the State and other public bodies and hoped that this flow of gennine sympathy will not dry soon. He has distributed nearly Rs. 1,000 to the Muslim and Parsee poor ladies. He leaves Baroda to-day for Anand where he is to stay for two days. —Free Press.

FAILURE OF COTTON CROP.

PLIGHT OF PANCHMAHALS DISTRICT

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

GODHEA Aug. 11.

Work in the District is going on. The members of the Taluka Local Boards who are members of the Relief Committee also are moving in different villages providing foodstuff, clothes and various other necessities to people who have suffered terribly.

The Halol Taluka, the centre of cotton crop in Panchamahals, has suffered most in this district, its cotton crop having almost completely failed. It is a pity that the Government have not as yet taken any useful measures to provide the agriculturists with seeds or huts in this district where poverty is unimaginable.

I understand on good authority that the Commissioner for Gujerat has invited the Collector of Panchmahals and responsible non-officials to see him regarding the sanction of amount for relief work here.

BROACH COLLECTOR'S STATEMENT REFUTED

BROACH, August 11.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wiring from Broach says:—

The Broach Collector's statement in the Council that in Amod and Jambusar talukas, temporary huts are being erected and conditions are improving is not true. Till to-day, not a single hut has been erected. Just three wagons of bamboo poles have arrived at Amod, but they are not yet distributed by Government officials.—Free Press.

KATHLAL'S HEAVY LOSS.

URGENT NEED OF PROVIDING HUTS

(From a Correspondent.)

KATHLAL, Aug. 12.

The distress here is the same as it is in the other Talukas of the Kaira District Kathalal lost 550 houses. The total loss roughly estimated is Rs. 1,50,000. The Bhangis, Vagharis and Mahomedans suffered the most. The question of redress of the sufferings of the middle-class people is very acute and difficult to be solved. Grain was freely given to the homeless families. The Mahajan has also arranged to supply food-stuffs free to the destitute of Kathlal and the surrounding villages.

At Antroli, another big town of the Taluka, grain is being given to the helpless people by the generous contribution of Ahmedabad Maskati Market Mahajan.

A party of six volunters from Surat, including Sjt. Kalyanji V. Mehta and Sjt. Ratanlal Khandwala, has arrived at Kapadwanj. With the assistance of local workers they will go from village to village arranging supply of footstuffs and seeds free and at cheaper rates.

No Government help is still available. The Divisional District Officers had created some hopes of Government help in their sympathetic talks. The officers have failed to cope with the need of the distressed agricultural community of Gujarat. when Sjt. Vallabhbhai is knocking at the door of the Bombay Government to get the safe of the Famine Insuance Fund open, some Taluka officers and Government servants are busy preparing their field reports. It is alleged this is a move for an easy collection of land revenue.

This unfortunate poor and backward Taluka of the Kaira District has lost about fifty per cent of houses. It now urgently requires a loan and a charity fund for thatching the huts.

VIRAMGAM IN DISTRESS.

PROGRESS OF RELIEF WORK.

VIRAMGAM, August 12.

The Associated Press correspondent wires as follows from Viramgam:—The total number of houses damaged in Viramgam Taluka is about 10,000. The damage to houses is estimated at 15 lakhs, and to other property at 5,000. Immediate relief to the extent of 4,000 rupees has already been distributed by Mamlatdars. Out of Rs. 70,000 sanctioned by the Government for seed and taccavi, 50,000 have been already distributed. A total of one lakh of rupees is likely to be distributed as seed Taccavi. Viramgam Relief Committee has raised Rs. 7,000 locally and received Rs. 5,000 from the Ahmedabad District Committee and 2,000 from the Saurashtra Seva Samiti. The Committee has sent 20 batches of responsible workers to the various affected areas in the Taluka with necessary relief arrangements. Gujarat Prantik Samiti has sanctioned Rs. 2,500 for relief in Nalkantha village south of Viramgam.—A. P

HEAVY RAIN IN CUTCH.

MANY HOUSES COLLAPSE

The Secretary of Cutch Rajakiya Parishad, Bombay has received a telegram from Maharaj Kumar, Cutch saying that there has been collapse of many houses reported in Rahpar. Distribution of food and clothing to the distressed has already been ordered in the Taluka.

CUTCH STATE TO THE RELIEF

ANJAR, Aug. 12.

Much loss to Vagad district of Cutch has been caused. People have been rendered homeless. Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijarajji Saheb sent immediate succour to the affilicted on behalf of the State of Cutch. Clothing has also been sent for distribution in the affected area in Rahpar taluka.—Free Press.

DISTRESS IN RAHPUR

The Secretaries of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad have received the following wire from Kumar Shri Yuvraj Vijayrajji of Cutch. "Your wire. Collapse of many houses reported in Rahpur. Distribution of food and clothing to distressed has already been ordered in the Taluka." (Maharaj Kumar), Cutch, Bhuj.

IGATPURI'S QUOTA.

IGATPURI, Aug. 8.

A Public Meeting of the citizens of Igatpuri was held on the evening of the 6th instant at the Municipal Hall under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. D. Soares, the President of the Igatpuri Municipality. A resolution was passed expressing deep sympathy for the sufferings of the people of Guzerath and Kathiawar in consequence of the abnormal and unprecedented floods. A sub-Committee of 12 energetic and influential citizens of Igatpuri was formed with Mr. L. N. Gokhale as Chairman for collecting money on behalf of the Relief Fund which has been duly opened. A sum of nearly Rs. 200 was subscribed on the spot and it is hoped to collect a substantial sum from the public of Igatpuri for giving relief to the sufferers of Guzerath and Kathiawar.

POONA STUDENTS AND FLOOD RELIEF

The students and life-members of the Poona Anath Vidyarthi Griha (Poor Students' Home) Nasik Branch, will go about the city on Saturday and Sunday, this week, collecting contributions in the form of money, clothing or corn, in aid of people rendered helpless by the floods in Gujarat. Citizens of Nasik are requested to contribute generously towards this noble cause.

FLOOD RELIEF PROCESSION.

The procession for flood relief funds arranged by Messrs. Dalpatram P. Pathak and Co., Income-Tax Experts, Above Bartons, Kalbadevi Road. started on Wednesday (The Pavitra Barashday) at 3-0 p.m. from their office with friends and batches of volunteers. The procession went by Dady Sheth Agiary Lane to Bhuleshwar, Cawasji Patel Tank, Kandawadi, Girgaum and Girgaum Back Road; and via Bhuleshwar returned to their office. They were able to collect 3 carts of clothes, corn, vessels, and cash about Rs. 50 (fifty). They thank the generous public of Bombay and expect to collect more and more for the flood-stricken brethren. Pathak and Co. have alreay sent some bales of clothes and some bags of corn to various centres.

BANDRA VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Bandra Village Congress Committee has decided only to collect old clothing which will be forwarded to the affected areas through the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee, as the work of collecting funds is taken up by the Bandra Municipal Committee. Volunteers will go round the town on the mornings of the 12th, 13th and 14th inst. and on other holidays. Bandra citizens are requested to contribute their mite in the shape of their old clothes. Citizens are, however, warned that no clothes should be given to any volunteers other than those having the volunteers' badges of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

CALL TO SOUTH INDIAN VOLUNTEERS

The volunteers of the South Indian Gujarat-Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund will make house to house collection in Parel on Sunday, the 14th August 1927 accompanied by Bhajan parties. All volunteers are requtsted to meet at the Parel Tram Terminus at 8 a.m. (S.T.) sharp. It is hoped that the public, rich and poor, will respond to the call of crying humanity in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

SEEDS & HOUSING--THE URGENT NEEDS

INTERVIEW WITH MR MOOLRAJ

Mr. Moolraj of Messrs. Moolraj and Co., a leading firm of brokers of Bombay has just returned to Bombay from a tour of Gujerat and Baroda undertaken to distribute relief to the sufferers from the floods. Mr. Moolraj who has toured roughly a hundred and twenty-five villages was interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle."

"One thing that struck me most in touring Gujerat" said Mr. Moolraj "was that while every man and woman is trying to do his or her best to relieve the distress of his or her needier brother and sister, the Bombay Government levy high interest on Tagavi loans for seeds. It is unbelievable that even a soulless Bureaucracy should seek to profiteer from the fearful calamity that has befallen the people of Gujerat. It is the duty of the Government to provide seeds free to cultivators whose crops have been completely wiped out. For unless they can procure seeds for re-harvesting they must go without the bare necessities of life all through next year. I would, therefore, appeal to the sympathetic Governor of Bombay to give his expressed sympathies practical shape by distributing seeds free in all the affected areas without another day's delay. I also appeal to the public of Bombay to urge and move the Government to carry out their professions of sympathy in good faith and in earnest.

"Is housing such a crucial need as it is made out?" asked our representative.

"Besides the damage to the crops, the other great damage found every where in Gujerat is that done to houses. Tens of thousands of the poor and middle classes have been rendered homeless. Splendid as is the fellow-feeling to-day—spontaneous and universal brotherhood in common affliction on every hand without distinctions of race or caste—still how long can self-respecting people live on the charity of others? Where family life is broken the whole fabric of sobiety must come down. Therefore housing is as urgent and vital a need as any. Lacs and lacs of rupees will barely suffice to make good the ravages to the houses and huts of Gujerat. Thousands of people, have to be set on their feet in life again. They will have to start afresh in life with only the little that private charity can at best find them. But if the Governor has given a free hand to the Collectors of the affected districts to spend without stint in the work of relief, why are the Collectors so careful and calculating and niggardly with the funds at their disposal? Let out Finance Member, Sir Chunilal Mehta who himself takes a close personal interest in the cause of suffering Gujerat see to it that his subordinates do not waste time in dilatory tactics that evade the real issue and leave the bulk of the distress to be met by private charity.

"The Press has been accused of publishing exaggerated reports of the flood-havoc. Does your experience support this charge, Mr. Moolraj?" asked our representative.

"Not at all," Mr. Moolraj replied. "From my personal knowledge of the districts I have been in I can assure you that with the exception of the losses of life reported, there is no exaggeration in most of the reports I have seen. The damage to crops can only be computed in crores. But half these losses can be made good if Government would distribute seeds free and in sufficient quantities and cut out their interest on Tagavi loans.

When Government has done its elementary duty by the destitute of Gujerat along the lines I have suggested and when we are assured that not one of our brothers or sisters will need to starve or beg on the streets, then I suggest, that a meeting should be called of all the different committees who have been collecting funds to combine their resources to help solve the housing problem of the middle classes, whose distress is beyond my power to describe".

LIMBDI STATE LEADS.

RS. ONE LAKH FOR "TAGAVI" SANCTIONED

The Limdi state has sanctioned rupees one lac for "tagavi" and loans to rebuild houses of their cultivators without interest for three years. They had also distributed grains free of charge to the needy cultivators for Temporary Relief in last flood time.

HEAVY RAIN IN CALICUT.

LIGHTER SINKS

CALICUT, August 12.

There have been heavy rains accompanied by strong winds here for the last two days. Last night, a lighter engaged in landing cement barrels from the S. S. "Clan Murray" sank with fifty barrels of cement. The crew of the lighter saved themselves with difficulty.—A. P.

WIDE SPREAD DAMAGE

OFFICIAL REPORT OF ORISSA FLOODS

PATNA, Aug. 10.

The following communiqque has been issued by the Government of Bihar and Orissa regarding the Orissa floods:

"Detailed information regarding the effect of the Orissa floods on the local population is difficult to obtain owing to widespread damage to communications. More information, however, is now coming in. The latest show the damage to houses, both in Cuttack and Balasore districts, to be more extensive than was at first suppose. The destruction has been greatest in Bhadrak and Dhamnagar Thanas of Balasore District. In some portions of these Thanas over three-fourths of the houses are reported to have collapsed. The local officers have been supplied with preliminary grants for immediate relief. The breaching of the Bhosrai Embankment and of the Coast Canal in the north of the district has also caused considerable damage to houses. Floods are reported to have spread from there into Contai sub-division, Midnapur District. Sometime must elapse before reliable estimates of the loss of cattle can be made. The damage done to crops is also uncertain. Nineteen persons are reported to be missing from three villages in Bhadrak Police Station area since the floods. Three deaths have been reported from Cuttack district up-to-date. The Orissa trunk road which was seriously damaged between Bhadrak and Akhnapada cannot be opened to cart traffic for about one month."—A.P.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT IN BERAR

SUSPENSION MOTION CARRIED

C. P. COUNCIL ADJOURNS "SINE DIE."

NAGPUR, August 12.

In reply to a question put by Mr. Fuley in the Central Provinces Legislative Council, to-day, asking whether Mr. Awari the leader of the Nagpur Republican movement was still on hunger strike, Mr. H. Gowan said:—No. He added that on May 25th the date of his admission to jail he weighed 123 lbs., on June 4th the date of his conviction he weighed 115 lbs. and on July 19 the date on which the Inspector-General of Jail reported he weighed 125 lbs.

A resolution proposed by Mr. Umesh Datta Pathak for the appointment of a Committee to make inquiries into the working of the Forest Department and suggest proposals for legislation was carried without a division after considerable debate and the Council adjourned for lunch.

After lunch the C. P. Legislative Council proceeded with Mr. Naik Rajurkar's resolution requesting the suspension of the survey settlement in Berar till the new Berar Land Revenue Code became law and it was declared carried without division.

Khan Bahadur Mirza Rahman Beg then moved a resolution for the translation of the proceedings of Council in Hindi and Marathi, and that they should be published like the proceedings in English. Mr. Gowan opposed the resolution on considerations of expenditure. The resolution was declared lost without any division.

The Council was adjourned 'sine die"

Out of one hundred non-official resolutions on the agenda, only eight resolutions were discussed and the other resolutions could not be taken up for want of time. —A. P.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 9.

Acknowledgement of Donations received by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in aid of the distressed in Gujarat and Kathiawad at the Congress House Centre on behalf of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund.

Mr. Champaklal Chaganlal, Rs. 25; Mr. M. K. Kirkiri, Rs. 5; Mr. Dhondu R. Walawalkar, Rs. 5; Miss Padmavatibai, Rs. 10 and clothes; Mr. W. S. Phenani, Rs. 50; Mr. Ghamaji M. Meher, Rs. 5 and clothes; Mr. Janku Laxman, Rs 2 and clothes; Mr. Dagdoo Ganpat Dake, Rs. 2 and clothes: Mahomed Yakub Mahomed Saifulla, Rs. 2; A. Sympathiser by M. O. Rs. 10; Store Deptt. Staff of the R. I. M. Dockyard, Rs. 12; Collections from Prabhu Seminary Boys Scouts Troup, Rs. 2 and corn with clothes. Mr. Ramanlal Chaganlal used clothes, Mr. V. M. Pakwasa Solicitor, used clothes; Mr. P. S. Pendse, used clothes; Mr. K. N. Sathe, used clothes; Mr. M. G. Godbole used clothes; Mr. M. K. Kapadia Photographer, used clothes; Mr. Ramanlal B. Dalal Solicitor, used clothes.

TOWARDS RECONSTRUCTION

BOMBAY, Aug. 12.

The Secretary of the Central Relief Committee has received the following further letter from Mr. B. F. Bharucha from Jambusar:—

In continuation of my memo, I have to observe as follows:

(1) Approximate cost of each hut will be Rs. 20 only. (2) And approximate cost of earthen pots, lantern, mats, etc., will be Rs. 6 per hut. (3) As Government have undertaken to supply materials, namely, bamboos, palas, round posts and coir rope, your Committee will wire to the authorities to expedite matters.—Free Press.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD GOODS TRAFFIC

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 12.

In reply to a wire sent by the President of the Local Mill-owners' Association enquiring when goods traffic between Ahmedabad and Bombay would be resumed the General Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay wires:—Goods booking to Ahmedabad by the direct route is likely to be opened till 29th instant.—A.P.

WHY THEY CENSURED "SAK"

A large and representative gathering witnessed the interesting ceremony of initiating Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala's children into Zoroastrianism in mail week, in London, for which Comrade "Sak" was censured by the Communist Party of G.B. (1) On the left are: The Communist M.P. with his wife and children before the ceremony. On the right (2) Mrs. Saklatwala is seen putting the "tilla" ("tilak") on the forehead of her children who were all clad in spotless Khadder on the occasion.

GREEK CABINET RESIGNS

EQUEL TO OPPOSITION TO FINANCIAL MEASURES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Athens.—The Cabinet has resigned owing to opposition of the Minister of Interior, Mr. Tsaldaris, to the financial measures advocated by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Cafandaris, subsequent to the latter's return from Geneva whither he went to secure the League's approval to the loan.—Reuter.

EUGENE CHEN RESIGNS

RUSSIAN EXODUS CONTINUES

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The news officially received from China states that Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister of the Hankow Government, has resigned because, it is believed, he again came into conflict with General Tang Shing-Chin who controls the Hankow armies. It is understood that Chen will be succeeded by Kuningyn. The staff of the Hankow Foreign Office has threatened to resign "en masse" on account of Kuningy's appointment.

The Russian exodus from China apparently continues. It is confirmed that General Galen, the ex-Russian military adviser to the Nationalist Goverament, has left Hankow for Russia.—Reutuer.

BRISK TURKISH ELECTIONS.

VOTERS INVITED BY SOUND OF DRUMS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Constantinople.—The Turkish electoral campaign is very active. Electors are invited by the sound of drums to record their votes in urns prominently placed in the city and voting is accompanied by music. The purpose of the elections is to choose secondary electors who will select deputies. The list of candidates contains only the names of the members of the Government party.—Reuter's Special.

"CAVALRY OF THE LINE"

ROYAL WARRANT IN ARMY ORDERS

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The army orders contain a Royal warrant under which a regular militia corps of the Dragoons, Lancers and Hussars will henceforth be constituted into a single corps designed "Cavalry of the Line." At the same time the various auxiliary cavalry forces will be apportioned to three territorial corps designated the Dragoons, Lancers and Hussars (Territorial Army).—Reuter's Special.

JAIN CONFERENCE

MR. SHAH ACCEPTS PRESIDENTSHIP

Regarding the presidentship of the 8th session of the S.S. Jain Conference to be held at Bikaner on the 6th and 7th October, the Bikaner Reception Committee, requested Bombay Jain leaders to press Mr. Shah to accept it. So a deputation of leaders he added by Seth Meghjibhai Thobhanbhai waited upon Mr. Shah on Friday morning and succeeded in prevailing upon him to accept the presidentship which he did after receiving certain assurances.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

(Continued from page 9.)

datum line based on the average of a number of years is selected and if the share instead of being a flat rate is graduated proportionately to the general rates of the income tax, an average revenue of Rs. 50 lakhs a year can be expected from this source. We consider that that is the least that this Presidency can claim as an industrial province. We have assumed this figure of 50 lakhs as additional revenue from this source.

There are three other taxes which we thing could be brought into effect without undue difficulty and delay. They are all recommended as suitable by the Taxation Committee. We estimate the ultimate revenue which we expect to obtain from them as:—

a tax on exchange transactions	.54 crores
a tax on tobacco	.30 "
a tax on patent medicines	.10 "
	.94 crores

giving us a total of 5 crores, 30 lakhs.

ADDITIONS TO THE LOCAL CESS.

The only remaining source of additional revenue which we can suggest is the land. We have examined Mr. Anderson, the Commissioner of Settlements, at length, and he suggested to us various methods by which a greatly increased revenue might be raised from the land. We content ourselves with proposing an addition to the present local fund cess.

AN URBAN LAND CESS.

Some of us are of opinion that as the rural population must be called upon to bear its share of the cost of prohibition by a cess on agricultural land, because this is the best method of taxing the agriculturist, similarly the urban population should be called upon to pay its share by way of a cess on the value of urban land.

RESUME.

To the majority of us therefore the difficulty of obtaining the extra revenue required to enforce prohibition appears insuperable. The probable losses and possible receipts according to our estimate are:

	(In crores)
Ultimate direct loss by prohibition	4
Ultimate indirect loss by prohibition	1.50 to 2
	5.50 to 6

Ultimate receipts from fresh taxation, etc.—

	(In crores)
Succession Duty	.. 1
Irrigation Cess	.. .30
Remission of Provincial Contribution	.. .56
Share in Income tax	.. .50
Tax on exchange transactions	.. .54
Tobacco duty	.. .30
Patent Medicine duty	.. .10
Local Fund cess (in terms of its benefits to the Provincial revenue)	.. 1
	4.30

THE PROGRAMME BY STAGES.

Our inability to find the revenue required to enforce total prohibition makes it unnecessary for us to give an opinion whether the extra taxation which we do consider obtainable should be imposed at all, still more to lay down a programme for its gradual enforcement. All we can do is to state the order in which we think the suggested sources of revenue should be tapped with reference to the degree of consideration they have already received from Government and the Council and the probable attitude of the public towards them. We have stated that the first four items are likely to accrue whether total prohibition is still to be pursued or not, and we think that they could yield 1-1/2 crores within five years from now and reach the total yield assigned to them within ten years. The surcharge on exchange transactions will require longer consideration but should produce the quota we have assigned it within fifteen years. The increase of local fund cess must be enforced on a graduated scale. It might well take five or ten years to pass into law and another fifteen years to reach the full return we expect of it. We would therefore suggest that twenty years is the shortest period within which the 4.30 crores of new revenue could be obtained.

J. A. Kay, B. F. Madon*, R. G. Pradhan*, Lalji Naranji, L. B. Bhopatkar*, S. T. Kambli**, Hooseinbhoy Laljee*, A. R. Dalal, A. W. Perry.

9th February, 1927.

*Subject to a minute of dissent.

**Rao Bahadur Kambli adds however that "the local fund cess should not be increased under any circumstances."

NOTE BY MR. MADON.

The method of approach to a solution of prohibition finance that the terms of reference to this Committee would seem to indicate appears to me to be faulty. The suggestion is to find out what the total loss of revenue would be if total prohibition was enforced to-morrow. The Excise Committee of 1922 had not suggested anything of this sort, and had advocated "local option" as the method to be adopted, so that prohibition would come in gradually, and only in such areas as were prepared by education and propaganda to go dry. Government have not considered it advisable to adopt this method, but there is another method that they can adopt, viz., continuation of the present policy of rationing in urban areas and enforcement of total prohibition in rural areas beginning with districts where the loss of revenue is the smallest, and therefore, the most easily made up.

In the rural areas of the Presidency proper the average consumption per head per annum does not come to even half a peg. It is clear, therefore, that if Government wish to make a real start with prohibition, these are the areas that could be most easily tackled. Thus, for instance, the consumption per head per annum is—

only 0.2 in Ahmedabad rural, 0.3 in Bijapur rural, 0.3 in Satara rural, and 0.4 in Sholapur rural, and Government may decide to remove all shops in the four rural areas, and apply prohibition to those areas. The loss of revenue can then only be very small, and it can be made up without great difficulty from other sources of revenue without increasing the general burden of taxation. The very consumption figures show that but few people must be addicted to dring in order to permit of such a low average figure. It will, therefore, be clear that no elaborate preventive service, as suggested by the Department, can be needed for these areas, which are already practically dry, and there is no reason why the ordinary police should not be able to cope with any crime as soon as the present clash of jurisdiction between the ordinary and the Excise Police is removed, and the ordinary Police empowered to take cognizance of all Excise crimes in all these rural areas.

If for any reason Government consider it undesirable to deal with rural areas alone, without including the towns, I may point out that there are districts from which the present revenue including even the towns is very small. These are (as per Imperial Return No. I of 1924-25) as follows:—

1.	Panch Mahals	.. 2.21 lakhs.
2.	Satara	.. 2.32 "
3.	Kaira	.. 3.18 "
4.	Ahmednagar	.. 3.34 "
5.	Kanara	.. 4.13 "
6.	Bijapur	.. 4.19 "

Total for all six Rs. 19.39 lakhs.

Government can make a very good beginning in the enforcement of prohibition within their present means by taking up any two or three of these districts at once and declaring them dry and even all the six at one stroke will mean a loss of revenue of only Rs. 19 1/2 lakhs.

I shall now come to the sources of Revenue that have been recommended in the Report. This does not mean that all progress to this goal should stop to-day, and I have already indicated how some progress can be made without any important loss of revenue.

Let us take such steps as are possible within our present means and supplemented as and when necessary by—

Tax on Patent Medicines,
Tax on Tobacco,
Tax on Exchange Transactions, and
Succession Duty.

I would put the one-anna cess last, and I shall not be surprised if economic development of the Presidency makes even this unnecessary.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

I agree with Mr. Madon's Minute.

I would like to add further that Prohibition could be effected within a period of ten years.

I would suggest that instead of a separate Department to stop illicit distillation in the district, it would be more efficient and economical to entrust this work to the Revenue, Forest and Police authorities which have a system of ramification throughout the length and breadth of each and every district.

In order that we may not have to employ hereafter any large preventive police, steps as suggested on page 136 and 144, paragraphs 231, 232, 233 and 246, of the Excise Committee's Report should be adopted.

Mr. Bhopatkar's Minute of Dissent will be published in an early issue.

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Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

Give forecast of the results of the following matches for the Rovers Cup
(1) Cheshire v R.A.M.C. (Saturday 20th instant).
(2) Middlesex v. R.B.R.A. (Monday, 22nd instant).

The answer to this question must be given on or before the 19th instant.

TO-DAY'S PRIZE WINNER.

MR. KRISHNA BHAT,
Dubash Building, Girgam.

Question: Who will be the winners in the Harwood League match between the "Times" and the Police on the 11th instant.
Answer: The Police.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

TRIAL OF WHEELER AND ANSTEY

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Wheeler and Anstey reappeared at Bow Street Police Station, to-day, when the prosecution counsel asked that they should be extradited to India for trial by the Magistrate. He said it was clear from the letters from India that there was a scheme in which a number of persons were interested who came here to get into touch with the two accused for the purpose of conspiracy.

Asked what was the offence alleged against the accused, Counsel replied it was contained in a statement of a man who came to England and saw Wheeler and the statements of Wheeler and Anstey.

A detective of Liverpool said he saw Wheeler on February 24 and showed him statements made at Karachi with reference to the stopping by the Customs there of certain dies for counterfeiting rupees. Wheeler signed a statement in which he said he was introduced in 1925 to a certain man named Dickinson who, he understood, represented a soap firm. Dickinson asked him to make dies and handed him a rupee. Wheeler made dies, honestly believing that they were solely for stamping impression of the rupee on cakes of soap. The detective, cross-examined, said as far as he knew Wheeler had not been in India and had always borne high character. Statements of Anstey was read. He declared that Wheeler asked him to make dies for clasp of the fasteners of the lids of tins containing soap in order that purchasers might know that the soap contained therein was of Indian manufacture. Anstey made eleven dies and received about 33 pounds, the usual trade price. Accused were remanded and the case was adjourned.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN KIUKIANG

50 ARRESTED: 26 SHOT

LONDON, Aug. 12.

Kiukiang.—General Chanktekuei came here recently from Hankow and proclaimed martial law in Kiukiang and arrested fifty Communists and Labour leaders and shot 26 of them.—Reuter.

"SAK'S" CHILDREN INITIATED INTO ZOROASTRANISM.

MRS "SAK" REDEEMS A PLEDGE

The council chamber of Caxton Hall, Westminster, was the scene on July 23 of the strangest ritual that can ever have taken place within its walls. The five children of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala, the Communist M.P., were initiated into the Parsee religion before a large gathering of Socialists and co-relibionists of Mr. Saklatvala. Such rites have only once before been performed in England.

Until they had been through this initiation ceremony Mr. Saklatvala's children, whose ages ranged from eight to 19, had not the right to call themselves Parsees. The ceremony had been delayed longer than is usual in the average Parsee family because Mr. Saklatvala only recently became aware it could be done outside India. The ceremony took nearly an hour, each of its various stages being symbolical.

Mr. Saklatvala's two daughter, Dhunbai and Jivanbai, were first initiated. After being bathed they entered the hall clothed in white silk trousers, coloured skull caps, white muslin shawls and black sandals. Seating themselves on a platform covered with sheet at the feet of the officiating priests, who were clad entirely in white robes, prayers in Avesta, one of the dead Persian languages, were chanted over them.

Rising to their feet, they then discarded their muslin shawls and donned the sudra, or sacred vest, which is never again discarded, night or day. Then, turning their backs on the priests, they held in their hands the kusti—sacred thread—a strong white cord. The cords were then tied round their waists and knotted in a peculiar fashion by the priests.

Cocoanut and rice were sprinkled on the girls' heads, followed by the branding on the forehead with a spot of tilly, a thick reddish paste which glows between the eyes.

The initiation of the boys was in similar lines, only their clothes differed. They wore white trousers of khadder cloth—a material hand-woven and advocated by Gandhi—and black skull-caps.

Throughout the ceremony sandalwood and incense burned in a silver urn as a good omen for the future. At the conclusion of the ceremony the young Parsees had garlands of flowers hung about their necks, and were sprinkled with rose water from a silver bottle on a silver tray.

The reason for the ceremony is explained in a letter which Mrs. Saklatvaa, the English wife of the M.P., addressed to Mr. R. R. Desai, an Indian merchant in London, who performed the ceremony. She wrote:—

I thank you and your friends for your valuable assistance with all the pride of a mother at seeing her children take their place in the society in which they are born. I feel particularly happy that, despite the peculiar and difficult circumstances of my case, it has been made possible for me to redeem my pledge to my late lamented father-in-law that his grandchildren be brought up within the fold of their fathers and remain a part of his family and his community.

A curious feature was the provision of a new set of clothes for each of the children, as, in accordance with the rites, the old clothes could not be worn again until the day after the ceremony.

In an interview with the Associated Press, the Australian airman Dennis Rooke explained how his machine was damaged and himself injured. He added that he hoped to proceed to Calcutta as soon as he was fit and had got the new machine he had ordered. From Calcutta he proposed to go to Australia via Rangoon and Singapore. His injuries were not serious.—A. P.

THE WEATHER

SHALLOW DEPRESSION IN ORISSA

SIMLA, Aug. 12.

The shallow depression off Ganjam coast lies this morning over Orissa and the bay current is active over North-east India. The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended into the interior of the Peninsula. The weather is still disturbed in and around the Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Orissa, Chhota Nagpur, United Provinces East, Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, Central Provinces East, Konkan, Hyderabad, North and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces West, Central India East, Central Provinces West, the Punjab East and North, North West Frontier Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Coorge and Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occured in Kashmir, Baluchistan, Rajputana East, Gujarat and Hyderabad South.

Chief amounts are: Amherst, Rangoon and Akyab one and a half inches; Diamond Island and Yamethin one; Tezpur one and a half; Shillong one; Cherrapunji four; Barisal and Jalpaiguri one and a half, Mymensingh Hukitala and Cuttack two; Darjeeling three; Balasore one; Sambalpur three; Benares one; Bahraich two; Meerut one and a half; Dehra Dun one Mukteswar and Chakrata one and a half; Mussooree; Delhi, Simla, and Dalhousie three; Dharampore two; Murree Cherat and Sconi one; Ratnagiri one and a half; Belgaum one; Hanamkonda one and a half; Mercara, Calicut and Cochin one.

Forecast: An increase in Bihar and Chota Nagpur.—A. P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Bombay, August 12.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.20, Fort 1.30, J. J. Hospital 0.70.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 51.52, Fort 62.97, J. J. Hospital 50.63.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 40.63, Fort 45.82, J. J. Hospital 44.04.

Total for the corresponding period of 1920 Colaba Point 52.01, Fort 75.54, J. J. Hospital 61.62.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 12th April 1927.

Batometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.679 inches (.57 below normal.)

Marometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.612 inches (.061 below normal.)

Chaage of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.032.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.3 degrees (normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees (0.4 below normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 per cent

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 192 miles.

Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 10.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.20 inches

Total rainfall during the month 2.15 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 51.59 inches.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

(FOR THE 12TH AUGUST 1927.)

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours. on Friday, the 12th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.20 in. of rain, Lahore 0.26 in., Ambala 0.55 in. and Delhi 3.10 in. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north and east Punjab. Temperature was considerably below normal in the aforesaid region.

The United Provinces:—Cawnpore reports 0.40 in. of rain and Allahabad 0.54 in. Skies are in general heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Cawnpore and in defect at Agra. Temperature was almost as usual, except at the latter station, where the maximum alone was below normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur reports 0.18 in. of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded over west Rajputana and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is nearly normal. Maximum temperature was lower than usual in upper Sind and West Rajpuuana, the minimum was nearly normal throughout the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval has had 0.15 in. of rain, Bhavnagar-Para 0.18 in. and Surat 0.19 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was locally below normal in Gujarat and east Kathiawar; the minimum was almost as usual everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.12 in. of rain, Nagpur 0.23 in. and Raipur 0.40 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the west of the area. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south-east of the province; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan:—Bombay has had 0.20 in. of rain, Ratnagiri 1.61 in. and Marmagao 0.42 in. Skies are overcast with cloud and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual in the division and attained at Bombay the normal maximum value of 84.3 deg. and the normal minimum value of 76.9.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.10 in. of rain, Poona 0.15 in. Belgaum 0.97 in. and Nizamabad 0.25in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual except at Hyderabad, where the maximum alone was below normal.

General Remarks:—The monsoon has been active over the Peninsul and has caused an extension of rainfall in Kathiawar and the west Central Provinces. Widespread rain is again reported from the north of the reporting area. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Punjab, the east United Provinces, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Kathiawar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Rajputana. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.10 in. at Mangalore, 1.12 in. at Calicut, 0.88 in. at Cochin, 0.14 in. at Trivandrum, and 0.21 in. at Masulipatam.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
"Waterlily" 150 deg F. Test per case of 2 tins ..	9	10	0
"Firefly" 150 deg. F. Test. per case of 2 tins ..	9	4	0
"Swastika" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	7	12	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	7	10	6
"Chukker" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per T Imp. Gls. ..	6	6	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test per 2 tins ..	6	4	6
"Victoria" 125 deg. F. Test in bulk per 8 Imp. Gls. ..	5	0	6

KEROSENE RATES.

(The Asiatic Petroleum Company (India) Limited).

Bombay, Aug. 12.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Shell Cases per case ..	10	0	6
Anchor Brand New tins per pair ..	7	12	6
Rising Sun Brand New tins per pair ..	7	10	6
Rising Sun brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. ..	6	6	6
Swan Brand New tins per pair ..	6	4	6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals. ..	5	0	6

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle.")

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co Ltd.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 9.

Wheat Bhadan			..	4	9 0
Wheat Asuj			..	4	11 0
Wheat Local rate	4	8 0	to	4	12 0
Gram Asuj			..	4	0 0
Gram Local rate	3	13 0	to	4	0 0
Barley Asuj			..	3	4 9
Barley Local rate			..	3	3 0
Cottonseed Bhadan			..	4	1 6
Cottonseed Local rate			..	3	14 0
Rapeseed Bhadon			..	7	13 6
Rapeseed Local rate	7	12 0	to	8	4 0
Rapeseed oil Local rate			..	19	10 0

Arrivals:—

Wheat	1500 maunds
Gram	800 maunds
Barley	200 maunds
Cottonseed	80 maunds
Rapeseed	50 maunds

Market favourable for wheat and gram.

Remarks:—

RESERVE BANK BILL.

(Continued from Page 8.)

serves in other countries which can put an embargo on exports of Gold at any moment that it suits them to do so?

The next point is the compulsory cash reserves to be kept by Scheduled Banks with the Reserve Bank. Sir Basil knows or ought to know that England has not got this system, nor has Canada, nor has Australia. Why does he foist this absurd thing on India? If he claims that it makes Banking sounder, why does he not put forward the figures of banking failures in those countries that do not have compulsory reserves or of India that has not yet got them, and compare them with the figures of the United States and show to our satisfaction that the position in the United States was sounder? If it is on the ground of credit control, is it not the fact that for some years past the Federal Reserve Board has no control over credit because the other Banks have so much of their own resources that they have no occasion to turn to the Federal Reserve Banks for rediscounts? Is it not a fact that loans on the Stock Exchange have been mounting up in the United States to fabulous heights in spite of all the warnings of the Federal Reserve Board? It has been necessary to point out all this to show that this requisition of compulsory reserves is merely a pet of faddists and has no justification in Banking experience, and such experience as the United States have had of this system has proved not the wisdom but the unwisdom of it. then why impose this fad of arm-chair Bankers on this country?

(To be continued.)

WHAT AN OFFICIAL DID.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Dear sir,—Will you please arrange to publish the following in the columns of your valuable paper?

The Collector of Kaira first went to Mehmadabad on Sunday, the 31st immediately the rains stopped and the road became passable. In Mehmadabad, the number of houses damagtd is about 600. In the evening of the same day, the Collector went to Matar on foot as the road to Matar was not clear for motors or carriages. There was water flowing in one Nala about 4 feet high and the Collector went to Matar at great personal risk. The condition of Matar is really pitiable. A large number of people has been rendered homeless. The Collector Mr. Jaykar has shown commendable promptitude. His solicitude for the people in their hour of distress is really praise-worthy. He has moved freely among the afflicted and tried to help them as far as possible.

On Tuesday, the 2nd instant, the Collector with the Prant Officers started for Nadiad by motor as the road was not clear. He inspected the condition of Nadiad where nearly 1,000 houses have fallen down and there is considerable distress. In the afternoon he went to Anand and went round Anand town. The condition of Anand from the sanitary point of view was so bad and the town was smelling such foul smell that any other person than the Collector would not have cared to step in the town. But Mr. Jayker unmindful of all this, went round every corner of the town talking with people and encouraging them.

On the 3rd. morning, the Collector went to Borsad where the condition is little better than in Anand. While returning from Borsad, he inspected Jitodiya, Dedarda, Napa and Navli. At the last place he had to walk two miles on roads full of water. In the evening, Mr. Jayker went to Dakore and inspected the town. The town of Dakore is also smelling very foul smell rising from dead bodies of animals and putrifying vegetable matter, and grain. In the morning of the 4th, he had been to Kapadvanj. In short, the energetic Collector of Kaira has actually toured throughout the whole district. He has tried to raise funds by view of charity and also got funds from Government for distribution of Tagavi and gratuitous relief. Mr. Diwan, the Deputy Collector, Kaira, has also done very good work, and his knowledge of the people and their habits would, it is hoped, revive the hopes of the people of the district who are really hard hit.—Yours, etc.,

Anand, August 5. K. K. PATEL.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly give space to the following few lines in your paper and oblige?

Sir, I never wanted to enter into the controversy at all but as I think my silence will do some injustiice to Sir Chunilal Mehta, I think it desirable to publish the following fact.

On the 28th July when my Hon. friend from Sindh Mr. Narayendas Bechar, requested the Government to make a statement regarding the floods in Gujarat, Government said: "They have no information". Hearing this, I stated that I had communication with Broach on telephone. I further requested the Governmtnt to send telegrams to the Collectors of the affected area to give relief to the suffered immediately. On this, the Government stated that "they have no reasons to believe that their officials will not do the needful." On hearing this, I started from Broach to make the inquiry as I had received information on the telephone that the Collector and other Government officials are indifferent towards the people in the matter. The point at issue is who spoke on behalf of the Government on 28th, "Government have no reasons to believe that their officers will not do the needful."

My impression was that these words were uttered by Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta and in my speech on 2nd August, I stated that the Hon. the Finance Member said "that the Government have no reasons to believe that their officers will not do the needful." I made proper inquiry and I am convinced that these words were spoken by Hon. Mr. Rieu, the Revenue Member and not by Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta, the Finance Member. I hope your readers will accept this explanation and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

W. S. MUKADAM,
M.L.C.,
Panchmahals.

Godhra, August 10.

AWARD OF TATA STUDENTSHIPS.

At a meeting of the Committee of the J. N. Tata Education Scheme held on the 10th instant, out of 86 applicants, the following candidates were awarded Tata Studentships for current year:—(1) Mr. M. Anantanarayan, B.A. Hons. of Madras University for the Economics Tripos of Cambridge University and I.C.S., (2) Mr. S. P. Chakravarti, M.Sc. of Lucknow University for Electrical Technology (Telegraphy and Wireless), (3) Mr. K. Sreenivasan, B.A., A.I.I.Sc., of Mysore University for advanced study in Wireless.

NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA IN COUNCIL.

MINISTERS AND GOVERNMENT POLICY

NAGPUR, Aug. 12.

At the question-time to-day in the Central Provinces Legislative Council replying to Dr. Khare, Government stated that all responsibility regarding the policy of the Government against the Arms Act, Satyagraha and prosecution of Mr. Arvi and others rested with the Reserved side of the Government and that no responsibility rests with ministers. All decisions in this connections were taken on the Reserved side.

Dr. Khare put supplementary question, asking whether the Ministers were consulted or not. The Government replied that they did not want to disclose that information.

Replying to another question by Mr. Fuley, Government stated that Mr. Avari is not now on hunger strike. Mr. Avari on 25th May last, the day on which he was admitted in jail, weighed 123 pounds. On 4th June the day of his conviction, he weighed 115 pounds and on 19th of July he weighed 125 pounds. Government could not make any statement whether amnesty could be granted to him as the movement of Satyagraha has not been abandaned finally.—Free Press.

HIGH EXCHANGE AND TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

RECURRING LOSS OF ONE CRORE AND HALF

Bombay August 11.

The loss to the Textile industry on account of the higher ratio based on the audited accounts of 79 mills in Bombay for the year 1925 is nearly Rs. one crore and a half, and it is a recurring loss is the assertion made in a statement to the Press by the Publicity Committee of the Bombay Mill-owners' Association.

The higher ratio, continues the statement, would not have done any serious harm, if it had effected equally every item on both sides of the profit and loss account of a mill. But in fact, says the statement, while the higher ratio effects 99 per cent. of the items appearing on the credit side of the balance sheet of a mill, it affects only 64 per cent. of the items on the debit side. The statement demands that the effect of the higher exchange should be given due weight in any consideration of the question of protection to the industry.—Free Press.

It is notified that the Viceroy will address the two Houses of Legislature on the 29th instant.—A. P.

HELP TO THE FLOOD-STRICKEN.

TO-DAY,S PROCESSION

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Parel Conference on 9th inst. and it was resolved to collect money, clothes, etc., and to hand over the collections to the Central Flood Relief Committee for distribution among the flood-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Also it was resolved to organise a procession for making collections to-day (Saturda). This procession will start at 9 a.m. (S.T.) from the Damodar Thackersey Moolji Hall and go through the streets of Parel and other localities in Bombay North. Workers and volunteers in uniform from the various institutions are requested to join the procession and to help in making collections.

A committee consisting of Messrs. R. S. Asavale, G. N. Sahasrabuddhe, A. W. Phanse, Mane. Y. G. Deshpande, K. G. Kalekar, M. R. Bade, B. G. Parelkar, B. D. Bhaleka and Doctors, M. B. Udgaonkar and M. C. Bilpodiwalla, appointed to arrange the procession and the collection of funds. Messrs. P. G. Kanekar and G. G. Phase, to act treasurers. A sum of Rs. 101|- was promised at the meeting.

STRIKERS REFUSE TO TAKE PAY

Yesterday was the pay-day, but strikers did not turn up to take their pay.

The Strike Committee meets this morning. They have arranged to hold a big procession throughout the mill area, today.

The procession will start from Delisle Road at 8-30 a.m. and will go via Prabhadevi Elphinston Bridge, Parel Road, Kalachawki Road, Chinchpoogly Road, Cross Lane, Ghorapdeo Road, Sussex Road, Clerk Road, returning to Delisle Road.

B B & C I RAILWAY CO,

It is expected to restore double line communication South of Baroda from 8 hours to-morrow morning and with the exception of Nos. 1 Down and 2 Up Gujarat Mails, the normal train services will be restored between Baroda and Bombay.

Local Services between Baroda and Nadiad will continue as at present.

Baroda	Dep.	9.5	13.0
Nadiad	Arr	11.11	15.0
Nadiad	Dep.	12.6	18.9
Baroda	Arr.	14.15	20.13

Nos. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail and 3 Down Express and their corresponding Up trains will continue to run through between Bombay and Nadiad.

'INDIA'S SWARAJ CONSTITUTION.'

STUNT OF "INTERNATIONAL TIMES"

SHILLONG, Aug. 12.

The "International Times" understands that Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose is engaged in framing a Swaraj Constituution for India. The Constitution, it is stated will deal exhaustively with the relations with Native States under a Swaraj Government, and their Rulers, it is suggested, will remain as constitutional monarchs with an elected Council to deal with the affairs of State, while each of the States will have representation in the Legislative Assembly.

A statement which will be jointly signed by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. N. C. Bordoloi and Mr. Rohini Kumar Hati Burua will be in the shape of the Federal Commonwealth Bill and will be presented to the All-India Congress Committee About fifteen or more provinces will be created on a linguistic basis in addition to the Native States which will be represented to a Federal Assembly owing allegiance to the King. This Bill differs from Mrs. Annie Besant's Commonwealth Bill in that it will include the Native States and that the Assembly will have a direct voice over the affairs of the army and navy. Seperate electorates will be abolished and joint electorates formed.—A. P.

MR SUBASH'S DISCLAIMER

SHILLONG, Aug. 12.

In a letter to the Editor of "International Times" Mr. Subash Chandra Bose says: "My attention has been drawn to a statement in your issue of the 11th August regarding myself. There is no truth in your report that I am engaged in framing a Swaraj Constitution for India. I wonder you picked up this interesting piece of information. I thought it was generally known that I had come here solely for the purpose of recouping my health. You could have guessed that if I had been fit enough to undertake a work of the kind to which you refer I would not have been wasting precious time at a fashionable hill station when so many of my compatriots are rotting in jail. I wish newspapers would take the trouble of verifying facts before they rush to print. I have no desire to remain in Shillong a day longer when I become fit for serious work. I shall be obliged if you publish this letter in the next issue of your paper."

The Editor in printing the same expresses sorrow if the news has wounded the feeling of Mr. Bose in any way.—A. P.

EX-KING GEORGE FIRED AT

ASSAILANT ARRESTED.

LONDON, August 11.

Vienna.—According to Graz newspaper, Tagespost, a youth attempted to assassinate ex-King George of Greece at the railway station of Kikinda on Rumano-Yugoslav Frontier. Ex-King was on his way to Veldes in Corinthia from Bukharest. The youth fired several shots from the revolver but missed and was arrested.—Reuter.

ENGLAND V. THE REST

LONDON, Aug. 12.

The wicket at Lord's was again soft when the Test trial match was continued to-day in dull weather. Attendance was comparatively small numbering about five thousand towards the close of the play.

The Rest made 327 runs in all.

England went in on their second innings with Suteliffe and Hallows and at the lunch interval score was 4 for no wickets, each batsman having scored two. On resumption Suteliffe was smartly held at first slip by Stevens for twenty-six out of 54. Hallows and Jardine then played out time the match ending in a draw.—Reuter's Special.

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The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

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Manager, Swarajya,
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Depilatory Soap

Its application removes all hair painlessly from any part of the body leaving no mark whatsoever. Can safely be used even to the tenderest part.

Price:—1 Cake 6 As.
3 cakes Re. 1.
12 cakes Rs. 3.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE

For terms apply to:—

BAGBAZAR CHEMICAL WORKS.
14, Lakshmi Dutt Lane, Baghbazar Calcutta.

For Smartness and Vitality use

Ananga Probha Yakuti.

It is the best nerve tonic for overworked and usedup energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless. This is the leading tonic of the day.

Price:—A phial of 30 pills, Rs. 10 (ten).

Ananga Probha Oil

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation and potency.

Price:—A phial of 1 tola Rs. 15.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji, Keshavji.

Head Office:—Jamnagar (Kathiawar) Branch; 393 Kalbadevi Rd, Bombay 2.

NO HOUSE OR IN JOURNEY SHOULD BE WITHOUT A BOTTLE OF 50 YEARS RENOWNED

BATLIWALLA Ague Mixture Re. 1. Ague Pills .. Re 1.

To prevent Malaria, Influenza, Kay, Jungle fevers and Kala-azar etc.

Other Preparations:—

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for Itches and Ringworm. Price As. 6 per bottle.

BATLIWALLA'S DIARRHOEA MIXTURE for Cholera and Diarrhoea Price As 13 per bottle.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC SYRUP cases cough, dries up phlegm relieves the chest, diminishes night sweats and gives a soothening feeling, Price As. 13 per bottle.

BATLIWALLA'S BALM (Cure-all) for headaches and any sort of pains for skin itches and diseases, Price As. 12 per bottle

BATLIWALLA'S QUININE TABLETS two grs Price Re. 1-12 per bottle.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER, price As. 6 per bottle.

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GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR

SCALDING PAINS

YOU ought to know the cause of the scalding pains which torture you when you try to pass water. You would then choose De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills in preference to any other remedy.

The passage of urine should be painless. When it seems to scald or burn, you should suspect kidney trouble. There will probably be other symptoms such as pain in your loins, cutting and tearing pains when you pass water, just as if there were small splinters of glass in your urine. Let your urine stand for a little while, and you may notice a sediment like sand or gravel. Don't wait any longer. Go to your nearest chemist and get a box of De Witt's Pills, they cost very litte and the first dose will do you good.

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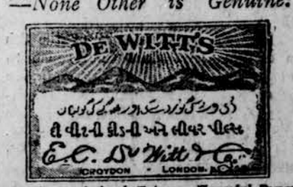

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RESERVE BANK BILL.

IMPERIAL BANK SHAREHOLDERS NEGLECTED.

ILLUMINATING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following is a summary of correspondence that passed between Rai Bahadur Pramatha Nath Mallick and the Managing Governors, Imperial Bank of India, Central Board, Bombay, over the all-important question—Imperial Bank and Reserve Bank. Regarding special meeting of the shareholders on 8-8-27, Rai Bahadur Pramatha Nath Mallick tersely says that the circular of the above meeting is very vague and mysterious as it does not disclose all the points raised. He adversely criticises the principle that the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India should not have a preponderate voice in deciding the currency policy of the Reserve Bank. In all fairness iit cannot be anticipated that the shareholders would accept blindfold what the Board proposed to do.

In his second letter, Rai Bahadur states:—"I fail to follow where is the necessity of pushing through the new terms of agreement with a Joint Stock Company cancelling the old one with the Government of India."

From the reply of the Managing Governors of Bombay Central Office, it is evident that the Reserve Bank cannot function prior to 1st July 1928 and the Government will pass the Reserve Bank Bill, despite a failure to come to agreement with the Imperial Bank of India.

MULLICK'S LETTER.

Rai Promatha Nath Mullick Bahadur addresses the following letter to the Managing Governors, Imperial Bank of India, Central Board, Bombay, dated, June 25, 1927:—

Dear Sirs.—Re: Special Meeting of the Shareholders on 8-8-27.

I regret very much that your circular and notice of the 14th April of the above meeting does not disclose all the points raised and what a shareholder is entitled to know where he is so vitally interested, as cancelling the existing agreement with the Government of India and entering into fresh terms of agency with a private joint-stock bank with less capital than yours. The information you gave are so very vague and incomplete that I will be excused to point out to you what I feel in the matter.

I think you owe an explanation as the proposed Reserve Bank was not sought to be created by the shareholders of the Imperial Bank and you find an objection to certain terms of the Reserve Bank with regard to its competition with you, which you did without reference to the shareholders and made no mention there of in your circular. A copy of it I call upon you to circulate before the meeting to all the shareholders. Nor did you meet the points raised by the other scheduled banks in their objections to the proposed Reserve Bank Bill for granting you special concessions. It is inexplicable how your branch will act when its functions, both as a branch of Imperial Bank and as the agent of the Reserve Bank will clash each other. There is no information as to how you will make up the loss for spurious coins and forged notes, dealt with by you as an agent of the proposed Reserve Bank and whether in your acting as an agent of the proposed Reserve Bank you would require greater establishment in your branches than is at present. What led you to think that the shareholders of your bank would stoop so low, as to the question of allotment of shares of the Reserve Bank, as to accept whatever you would be pleased to decide. It is rather curious to find that you are not increasing the share-capital of the Imperial Bank of India by the amount which it will subscribe to the Reserve Bank, viz., 1 1|2 crores as without that the shareholders will not participate in the profits and interests which that capital will earn. I and every reasonable shareholder will have to take strong exception to your attempt to merge the same..... to the general fund which will only benefit the top-heavy administrative bodies of the bank, as you only declare dividend on the capital and not on the Reserve, disclosed or undisclosed. I should like to move the following amendments to the resolutions in the special meeting of the 8th August 1927 which I trust you will approve and circulate with the grounds given in this letter to you.

(i) That in view of Section 4 (2) of Chapter 2 of the proposed "Gold Standard and Reserve Bank Bill of 1927" the share capital of the Imperial Bank of India be increased by that amount which the Government of India would decide it (Imperial Bank of India) to take up.

(ii) That the shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India be either given the opportunity and option of subscribing to the share capital of the proposed Reserve Bank in proportion to their holding of shares of the Imperial Bank of India or the Imperial Bank of India would subscribe the same out of the Reserve Fund and give equivalent shares to the Shareholders.

Please note that these are mere amendments to your Resolution. Having regard to the finding of the Joint Committee of the legislative bodies at Bombay, published in the news papers, I should like to know your views on their decision.

AGREEMENT EXPIRES BY JANUARY, 1931.

The Managing Governors write the following reply to Rai Pramatha Nath Mullick Bahadur, 10 Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, dated, June 28, Bombay Central Office:—

Dear Sir,—We refer to your letter of the 25th June—the paramount point of the Managing Governors and Governors (as guardians of the interests of Imperial Bank Shareholders) to keep constantly in view is the termination in January, 1931 (i.e. only 3 1|2 years ahead) of this Bank's Agreement with Government. After that date, the Imperial Bank has no legal claim for any governmental benelts, and it is also contended no moral benelt rights. It therefore behoves us as custodians for shareholders to secure in their interests, the maximum possible terms to compensate for the annulment of the existing Agreement, and the terms proposed are such that we have no hesitation in recommending them for our Shareholders' acceptance. There may of course (and this you will concede unavoidable) arise minor matters which will be ventilated at the Shareholders' Meeting and as to these, we gratefully accept suggestions from students of lnance such as yourself. We did not wish to confuse the issue to our shareholders, a large body of whom are non-residents of India and consequently unable to follow the intricacies of the questioin, so we have left matters of detail to be dealt with later.

The Managing Governors will arrive in Calcutta on 23rd July and would be very pleased if you would call and exchange ideas with them. 29-6-27. No. 3080.

In continuation of our letter No. 3068 of yesterday's date, and in reply to the query contained in your letter dated the 25th instant, we beg to inform you that the Annual General Meeting will be held on Monday, the 8th August 1927, immediately after the special meeting of shareholders called for that date.

SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS SACRIFICED

Rai Pramatha Nath Mullick Bhadur, acknowledging the reply, writes his second letter to the Managing Governors, Imperial Bank of India, Central Board, Bombay, under date July 4, 1927:—

Dear Sir,—I have to thank you for all kind expressions about me in your letter under reply. Your vague reply and past experience do not encourage me to attach much importance to the personal discussion to which you so kindly invite when you will be here. This is my excuse for troubling you again. The compliment you paid is no doubt flattering but I cannot admire the attitude you took up in withholding informations to shareholders on the ground that they will be unable to follow the intricacies of the question and naturally confuse the issue and specially majority of them are non-residents in India you meant. It seems perhaps this majority of non-residents have strengthened your hands by their votes and lead you doing all these of not supplying the just informations to the minority of shareholders beyond saying complacently that these are the maximum possible terms which can be secured and must be accepted having regard to the short term of the agreement more than one-third of the whole period of ten years. No shareholder with little respect can accept this position of accepting blindfold what you said and propose to do.

However, in the best interests of all concerned and having regard to the past relation with Sir Norcot Warren and expercentage of the last Special Meeting, I think it necessary to ask you to be good and kind enough to enlighten me on the following points:—

1. A Special Meeting can be held under Regulation 24 Schedule 2 and you will admit that its purpose must be one of those mentioned in the existing Act.

2. What you propose to do through the majority of the shareholders' votes, it seems implied by your letter under reply, you secured and you denied just informations to the minority, I beg to point out to you that there is no provision in the present Act which empowers shareholders to do so. The number of the Act was misquoted in your Circular.

3. Only under Section 10 (2)a the Governor-General-in-Council can do so on certain grounds with which the preamble of the proposed amendment of the Imperial Bank Act does not coincide or tally.

4. The amendment you proposed in Part I schedule I by adding a fresh clause (ia) after sub-clause si) is rather misconceived. It is governed by Regulation 56 of schedule 2 which refers to accounts and dividends in ordinary meetings before declaring dividends and it cannot refer to such matter as subscribing the share capital of a proposed bank in exchange of the privileges of the existing agreement yet to run 3 1|2 years. If it is meant to subscribe the share before declaring dividend, then it is not within purview of any Special Meeting or of the preamble of the Imperial Bank of India Amendment Act.

It is apparent from this how you mean to subscribe the share capital of the proposed Reserve Bank, whether you like to commit it or not in writing. If it is so, it is no less defeating the real object and pious wish of the members of the Royal Commission (vide para 91 of the Report).

It is a matter of very deep regret and great surprise that now how would Sir Norcot Warren and other representatives of the Imperial Bank who served in the said Royal Commission, think of recommending quite a different thing without any hesitation or explanation beyond saying as the maximum possible terms. What has happened since then which made them alter their views re: the subscription of the share capital by shareholders as an institution instead of a body?

It is only in yesterday's paper I saw that the Hon'ble Finance Member submitted a Memorandum to the Select Committee with a view to compromise. Would it not be injudicious and premature to pass any resolution before all these settlements or at least the Report of the Select Committee is out?

Besides in the proposed Act, there is no safeguard against future complications which may arise and can give convenient opportunities of confiscating any money of Imperial Bank performing its duty as Reserve Bank's agent and competitor. Nothing is definitely settled about the subscription of capital and agency of the Bank, to which other banks took strong objections.

If you still persist in holding the Special Meeting and passing resolution as you proposed which has no legs to stand on before anything is definitely settled and the prospect of Reserve Bank Bill is materialised you would not be justified in your action all that I say and urge.

EVASIVE REPLY.

The Managing Governors of Bombay Central Office address the following reply to Rai Bahadur Pramatha Nath Mullick, under, date, July 17, 1927:—

Dear Sir,—We are in receipt of your letter of the 4th July. We did not say, nor did we imply, that the majority of our shareholders are non-residents of India—you repeat this misstatement several times—nor do we wish or expect our shareholders to accept blindfold what the Board recommends. It is for the purpose of ventilation of views that a Special Meeting to discuss the whole position, has been decided upon—the Board being of opinion that, in view of the magnitude of the contemplated change, the whole matter should be decided by the proprietors of the Bank and by their official representatives i.e. the Board. As you point out the number of the Act was inadvertently misquoted in the Bank circular, but was correctly given in the advertisements in the "Gazette of India" and in the press. It is and courtesy with a desire to be informative and not compulsive thatour circular was despatched, as under Reg 54 of Schedule, II. it is only necessary for notice of a special general meeting to be given by public advertisement in the "Gazette of India" and in two English daily newspapers and one of the vernaculars. The terms proposed, in consideration of the annulment of the present contract with Government, are not for one-third of the whole period. The Reserve Bank cannot, in our opinion, possibly function prior to 1st July 1928 so the terms are compensation for only one quarter of the full period of ten years. What you appear to overlook is the fact that Government may and probably will pass the Reserve Bank Bill, despite a failure to come to agreement with the Imperial Bank of India, perfect its arrangement and open its doors on 1-1-31; and also that the terms recommended for our shareholders' acceptance are not what we propose, they are the maximum that after prolonged negotiation, Government are prepared to consider conceding, Sir Norcott Warren did not represent the Imperial Bank on the Commission nor has he altered his views; he was by request representing India; in any case neither he nor any one else can demand or dictate concessions from Government with any possibility of success. In our considered opinion the most equitable process was to allot the shares "en bloc". By this method every shareholder benefits pro rata in respect of dividends and the Bank can also, if the shareholders as desire, distribute the shares pro rata. We cannot see that any further correspondence is desirable on this matter, for, we consider all the points you raise, can be ventilated at the General Meeting which is called for that purpose.—"Forward".

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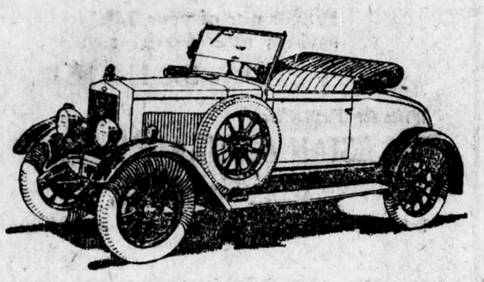

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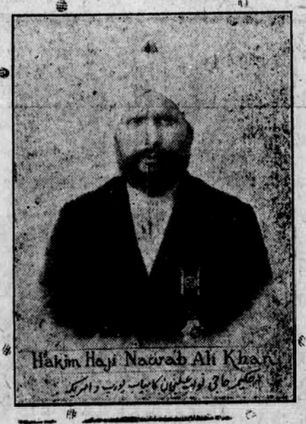

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OUR PUNJAB LETTER

MADRAS CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

GENERAL SUPPORT TO DR. ANSARI.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Aug. 8.

The resolution of Sardar Hari Singh in the Punjab Legislative Council for the release of all prisoners convicted of "offences against the State" has, although it has been rejected. No doubt, the resolution as it stood went a little too far in its demand, but, the reply of Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, has also showed how uncompromising the attitude of the Government, in the matter, is.

It transpired that altogether 80 persons convicted for 'offences against the State' were now undergoing their sentences, out of whom as many as 15 were imprisoned in the Andamans.

Out of 80 prisoners 33 were convicted before 1919, 41 in 1919, and 6 in connection with Gurdwara movement. The prisoners convicted before 1919 were described as 'dangerous conspirators who were instigated by the enemies of the Empire to create revolution in India.'

Apparently Sir Geoffreq forgot that they were sentenced after summary trials by the Tribunals constituted under the Defence of India Act, under circumstances which could not ensure fair and equitable trial. They were not afforded any right of appeal, and the possibility of miscarriage of justice could not be ignored altogether as has been done by the authorities concerned .

The Government has not brought back, the prisoners from the Andamans, inspite of the assurances held out repeatedly. Further, the fact that as many as 41 of the Martial law prisoners are still in gaols furnishes a proof that the Government is not yet prepared to act upto the principle of forgive and forget which the sufferers of the Martial law regime were so eloquently exhorted to follow. It would surely make matters smoother, if the Martial law prisoners were released on probation of good conduct. At worst, they were the victims of a sudden uprising, and could not be said to belong to the category of conspirators and revolutionaries.

The attitude of the Government towards the remaining few Gurdwara prisoners is also inexplicable for they are insisting on a certain prescribed written undertaking, which cannot possibly have any practical utility, especially because the condition of release, according to Sir Geoffrey does not mean any apology or admission of past mistakes. If the Government want to ensure a smooth working of the Gurdwara Act the six prisoners, who are now in gaols, cannot by their unconditional release imperil it.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

The suggestion of Dr. Ansari's name for the Presidentship of the forthcoming Session of the Indian National Congress seems to find favour with the local press and public opinion. No doubt, any possible scheme of Hindu-Muslim unity can undoubtedly be piloted through the Congress by a President of the sincerity of Dr. Ansari, who has through all these days of communal strife and struggle kept his head cool, while most others have been swept away by the advancing tide of communalism. He has held his anchor with steadfast faith in nationalism as distinguished from communalism.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

After a boycott of 6 years, the Hindu community of Lahore recently decided to send their representatives to the Municipal Committee. The decision was arrived at after long deliberations. The Hindu Sabha, did not only decide the question of going to the Municipal Committee but actually nominated its own candidates, for the various wards. The selection does not seem to have been based on the strength of any given qualifications but appears to have been made arbitrarily by two or three persons, who sat in judgment on the claims of the various candidates. No doubt, that in arriving at the decision the Hindu Sabha arbitrators were in some cases guided by considerations of pleasing certain big people. In short, the Hindu Sabha magnates appropriated to themselves, the privilege of the electorate a somewhat undemocratic position.

The elections have brought to notice a rather unenviable state of affairs, which every student of political science should take into consideration while investigating the merits of the present cry for universal suffrage. The electoral qualifications for Municipal Committee have been brought so low that almost every man in the street has come to possess a vote. The evil result of this lowering of the voting qualification has been that in most cases the voters have been tempted to record their votes in favour of candidates who spent large sums of money to ensure their success. There is no doubt that those gentlemen who happen to secure a seat in the Municipality by spending large sums of money cannot discharge their duties fairly and properly as city fathers. And the affairs of some of our Municipal Committees have not been above suspicion and criticism. Surely, the extention of voting power to the illiterate, ignorant and poor people is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Bombay, August 11.

Hon. Mr. W. C. Tudor-Owen, I.C.S., to be on special duty in the Home Department of the Secretariat from the date of his return from leave till his departure to the Council of State.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, LL.B., to act temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. R. T. F. Kirg, I.C.S., proceeding to the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. R. T. F. Kirk, I.C.S., on return from the Legislative Assembly, to be District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., on relief, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Thana, vice Mr. B. N. Sanjana.

Mr. Behram Navroji Sanjana, LL.B., on relief, to do duty as Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar, LL.B., to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge Belgaum, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper, LL.B.

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, LL.B., on relief, to act tempodarily as District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. A. Montgomerie, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The leave on average pay granted to Mr. Tirithdas Choithram, Judge, Court of Small Causes, Karachi, has been extennded by four months on average pay on medical grounds.

Mr. Kewalram Jethanand is to continue to officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi, vice Mr. Tirithdas Choithram on leave.

Mr. A. Montgomerie, District and Sessions Judge, Satara, is granted with effect from the 31st October 1927, leave on average pay for five months and twentyseven days followed by leave on half average pay for one year six months and ten days, and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

The Government in Council a temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector in Sind is created for a period of one year and Mr. Bulchand Santdas is appointed to hold it while doing duty as Sudvey Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Scheme, pending further orders.

CLOTHING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

DR. KHAMBATTA SETS THE EXAMPLE.

An interesting ceremony of presenting clothes to the poor and helpless boys of Byculla Municipal Marathi School was performed by Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, Chairman, Schools Committee on Thursday the 11th instant.

Dr. Khambatta, Dental Surgeon of the Schools Committee in the course of his dental clinic, came across some of the children of the school who were so poor as not to have proper clothing on their body and what they had wee ton out rags. He observed for a long time this miserable condition of the boys and he bought the necessary clothing for 90 boys and these were presented to them.

Rao Bahadur Pai said that he as Chairman felt deeply indebted to Dr. Khambatta and that his example is one fit to be followed by all charitably disposed persons in this City. In the Schools Committee, there were 1,800 to 2 000 teachers and he has not heard in 6 years of his membership of the Schools Committee that any Headmaster or teacher doing any social work for the children. It is to be regretted nay, to be deplored that such a vast field as ours with 50,000 children entrusted to the care of 2,000 teachers should be confined to three Rs and nothing beyond that. He trusted in future the teachers and others will follow Dr. Khambhatta and do some solid social and humanitarian work amongst the children. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair and Dr. Khambatta.

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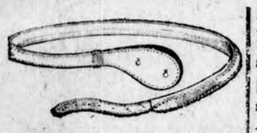

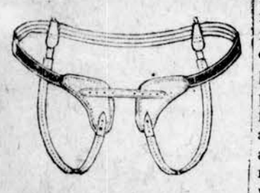

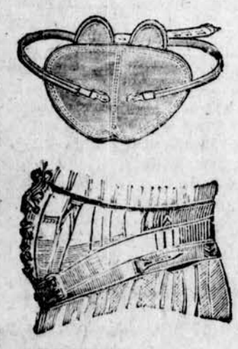

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Text Books.—(1) "Giles," Short Manual of Comparative Philology, 1901 (2) "Gune," Introduction to Comparative Philology, 1918.

The object of the course is to show, by the guidance of language, in particular of Sanskrit, the evolution of Indo-European civilization from the stage of the cave-man to that of the sage. The lecturer will first discuss the geographical distribution of Aryan speech, then pass on to the technical side of philology, and end with "Semantics," the history of cultural words.

SYLLABUS (SUBJECT TO REVISION.)

"Lectures 1 and 2 deal with "Race and Language."

The Aryans or Indo-Europeans, have reached higher cultural peaks than the Semitic and Chinese races. Drama (Kalidasa, Sophocles, Shakespeare) and "Transcendentalism" (Vedanta, Plato, Kant). In the age of Stone, the undivided Aryas roamed over the Eurasian grassland north of the Aral Lake, Caspian and Black Sea.

East-Aryan or Indo-Iranian comprises the languages of Iran and Hindustan. The former, in their oldest period, consisted of Zend and Persian. Mediaeval Persian or Pahlavi passed into present-day Persian about A.D. 1000. Iranian kin are Pashto in Afghanistan, the Pamir dialects, Baluchi Kurdish and Ossete in the Caucasus. Avestic Zend and Vedic Sanskrit show so close anaffinity that a phonetic expert can easily transliterate almost any word from one language into the other (soma-haoma; acwa-aspa; and to on). Popular dialects or Prakrits like Pali (the language used by Buddha) were current by the side of classical Sanskrit, and developed, in course of time, into the modern Hindu vernaculars: Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, etc.

West-Aryan is spoken nearly all over Europe and America, and may be subdivided into five groups:—"Greek, Thraco-Illyrian, Italo-Ceitic, Nordic" and "Balto-Slavic."

Ancient Greek, just as Sanskrit, was split into dialects: three became preeminent, viz., "Aeolic" (Northern Greece and the isle of Lesbos), "Doric" (Southern Greece and Greater Greece, i.e., South of Italy and Sicily) and Ionic in Attica, with Athens as its centre. The Homeric epics, originally recited in Aeolic, were recast in Ionic Greek. There Attic took the cultural lead, owing to the genius of Athens, and became Classical Greek through the workmanship of Sophocles, Thucydides and Plato. The third linguistic stage, beginning with Alexander the Great, shifted the scene from Athens to Alexandria in Egypt: "Hellenistic" is the language of the Gospels and Epistles. Alexandria, in her turn was superseded by Byzantium or Constantinople. Byzantine Greek is the mother of Romaic or Modern Greek.

The Danube lands from the Black Sea to the Adriatic were known in antiquity as "Thrace." East of them lay "Illyria" the coast-line from Ragusa northward to Venice, including the hinterland. In the dawn of time, the Thraco-Illyrians were a racial unity similar to the Indo-Iranians. The Thracians were well-established and prosperous business men with trade depots in Troy and Armenia. When the hegemony of the seas, the Mediterranean and the Dardanelles, was at stake, the first commercial war in Europe broke out between Thrace and Greece: The Greeks won the Trojan War. Armenian is a daughter-language of Thrakian. Albanian of Illyrian.

The Italo-Celtic clans trekked together along the Danube, and parted company in the woods and meadows near Vienna. The Italic tribes peopled Italy, and ended Greek rule in the South for ever. As Attic in Greece, so Latin in Italy rose above the sister-dialects (such as Umbrian and Oscan), and became the classical tongue. The Celts invaded Gaul and Erin, that is, France and Ireland. In France they spoke Gaulish, and in Ireland "Gaelic" which soon spread to Scotland. Another Celtic dialect, "Cymric", prevailed all over England before the Anglo-Saxons came, and is still current in Wales.

Contemporary to Byzantine or Medieval Greek was "Medieval Latin," employed by the great church writers and Scholastic philosophers, for example, "St. Thomas Aquinas," the Sri Sankara of Catholicism. By the side of classical Latin there always existed "Vulgar Latin," a kind of Latin-Prakrit, preserved in the comedies of Plautus. The Roman legionaries, garrisoned in the colonies such as Rumania, France and Spain, used Latin slang rather than ciceronian diction. "Capital" means head-town, but they would not say "Caput" for head, but preferred vulgar phrases such as: I'll break your old "testa" (literally "earthen pot"). Old French "teste" developed into "tete" which is the proper French word for "head" now. The Neo-Latin or Romance languages comprise Rumanian (the oldest), Italian (melodious; created by Dante in the same sense as Persian was by Firdusi), "French" (crisp and dainty: often compared to Persian) and "Spanish" (majestic: with many Arabic ingredients). When the Nordics conquered the Roman Empire, the Romance vocabularies absorbed numerous words from German and cognate tongues. Thus: "folding-stool" was frenchified to "fauteuil," and "bulwark" to "boule-vard" both words returned to the Nordics with a Parisian label.

Nordic, often called Germanic, was the basis and mainstay of medieval culture in Europe. It is sub-divided into "Gothi-Norse, Saxon and German." The homeland of the Gothic-Norse tribes was the Baltic littoral and Scandinavia. At different periods, the Gothic migrants made, themselves masters of Russia and Bulgaria, Italy and Spain. The same importance given to Sanskrit in Aryan philology is due to Gothic in Nordic linguistics. The vikings who ravaged Sicily, Normandy, Ireland and Iceland spoke Old Norse. The Edda, no less valuable to the Aryan folklorist than the Rig Veda and the Homeric songs, is composed in Old Norse. the mother of Danish and Swedish. The hardy Norsemen who settled in Normandy exchanged their native Norse for French which on their lips was converted into Norman-French. Old Saxon, the mother-tongue of Dutch, became in England Anglo-Saxon which since the Norman conquest mingled with Norman-French. The ultimate outcome was English. German like Persian passed through three linguistic, stage. Mediaeval German (mittel-hoch-deutsch) in which the Lay of the Nibelungs and the Minne-songs are penned was the literary vehicle of Germany from about A.D. 1200 until Luther's Reformation.

The Balto-Slavs spread from Mother Volga's shores and the Black Sea to the Baltic amber-coast where Latvians and Lithuanianians still speak Baltic dialects. The Lithuanian accentuation is as archaci as the intonation in the Rig Veda. regarding the vowel system, Lithuanian is purer and nearer the old Aryan type than Sanskrit is.

Slavic, the youngest Aryan sister, stayed nearest home. Sanskrit studies are eagerly cultivated in Moscow and Kiev. There are scholars in the United States of America, France and Germany who believe that the time will come when Russian will compete with English as the world's leading language. Slavic which shows close Indo-Irasian affinities in spirit as well as letter is divided into Russian, a Western and a Southern group West-Slavic consists of Polish and Czecho-Slovak. South-Slavic or Yugo-Slavic the comprises languages of Serbia and Bulgaria.

(To Be Continued.)

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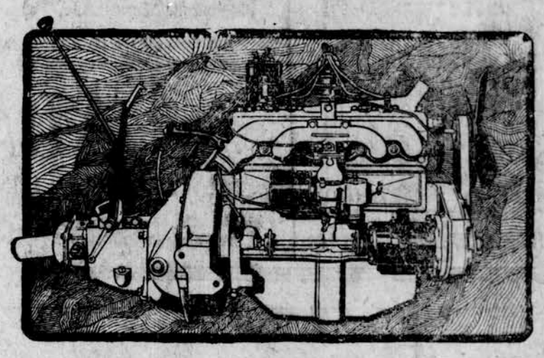

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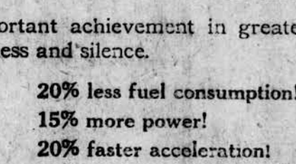

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CHAPTER VII

To get back home, to find Dick, and make him take his rightful place was Flame's one idea. Though she had carried things through, it had been with the courage of desperation. There had been moments when she could have collapsed with sheer fright at the deception she was carrying on, and its possible consequences. Nothing but the reassuring thought that it was for Rajistan and for Dick, and that he would by now certainly be at home, as anxious to resume his own role as she was to erlinquish it, kept her going.

By now Dick had surely seen a newspaper and knew that Daljit, being dead, he was the next heir. Oh, to be back, safely behind her locked door with Dick in his room near by, and to have all these deceptions over! In her impatience it seemed as though the train crawled. She forced herself to sit still in her corner. With clenched hands she tried to still the rising panic in her breast, as bare idea that Dick might not yet be back—and back from where? crossed her mind. Was ever any girl in a such a position? True she had brought it all on herself but the thing had got beyond her. She had been carried by a strong current far beyond her depth. There was nothing for it now but to go on and on. As a drowning man clutching a straw, she clung to the thought of Dick. All would be well, only let her feel her hands in her brother's. The professor, chancing to look towards the quiet corner occupied by his ward, was conscious of a pang of surprise, almost f pity, for that forlorn figure, for the boy's eyes appeared to look out and beyond into a region of tragic possibilities. He had opened his mouth to utter something kind, a word of sympathy, when the train slowed down. Their station—at last.

Meanwhile, after their departure, the Exalted Personages drew together for an informal chat.

"A most interesting and likeable little chap," said Sir Wilfred Lanyon, rubbing his hands together. "I must say I have been most agreeably impressed with the new Maharaja of Rajistan."

"H'm. Poor boy," said Lord Varley, forgetting to boom. "Poor little chap. I give him five years."

"Five years of a reign, do you mean? But surely you are pessimistic. So long as he keeps on the water-cart and avoids the bane of his race, alcohol, he'll be all right."

"Five years of life!" said Lord Varley. "Five years before they do him in!"

"You don't seriously imagine——" began Sir Wilfred indignantly.

"I 'know'. I don't need to imagine," said Lord Varley. "Intrigue 'is' rife in Rajistan. Everybody is in it, up to the eyes. Spreading rumours and counter rumours, intrigues and counter intrigues. You think the late Rajah took the rope we so generously gave him and hanged himself. I don't know—I wouldn't mind betting it was foul play. Queer things happen in India, as you, Sir Wilfred, are well aware."

"I know all that. But——" stuttered Sir Wilfred. "But . . . who could . . . surely you don't suspect our friend Sir Rajendra. Remember, we have taken over the guardianship of India, and those queer things you hint at are not done under the British flag. Is Sir Raj suspect?"

"No. Certainly not Sir Rajendra."

"Then, his son Ajit perhaps?"

"H'm. No, not Ajit either. So far as I know Ajit is a white man, bred in the tradition of Sandhurst and a product of the British public school."

"Then who? There 'is' no one else."

"There are several. You forget the old Maharajah Sinarapi. He is dead, but has left a son, now about forty-five —also Sinarapi. I should't wonder——" He did not conclude the sentence, but fell into a fit of musing. After a silence which lasted several moments Sir Wilfred spoke:

"I don't agree with your hypothesis. If anything such as you hint at had taken place, is it likely that the Resident. . . . I have every confidence in Herdson, he's a thoroughly able man, and keen on his job."

"I agree. Nevertheless, I know India, and I know that queer things are done in these remote native states. Think of the case of that dancing-girl. . . and . . . why one could name a dozen cases off-hand. They are not spoken of openly, but—I stick to my first opinion—II give his nice lad five years, and time will tell whether I am right or not. He'll be a superman if he gets through the cordon of untoward happenings which will be spread like a mesh for his unwary feet. No! he's too Western; too open, too ingenuous, those very qualities we most admire in him will be his undoing, poor boy."

Dick had not returned!

The stunning, devastating fact struck Flame with the force of a blow between the eyes. She collapsed weakly into a chair, and regarded the empty room with unseeing eyes. Lakshmi, her 'sari' drawn over her face, was weeping silently. What was to be done in face of Dick's absence? What 'could' she do? Her brain refused its function, and in her utter inability to find a solution to her problem she realized something of the enormous strain which the day's, nay more, the whole week's doings had been to her. It had been no small thing, this that she had done: whether for good or for ill, that she knew not. Results are on the knees of the gods. But what she had done had been well done. So far Fortune had favoured her, the scheme had prospered beyond her wildest hope. If only Dick had returned to play his part all would be well. Yet there was still time. At any moment he might come across the back lawn and through the shrubberies, up the pipe and in at his window. She decided that he was now lying low somewhere handy, waiting for the friendly darkness which would enable him to re-enter the house unobserved.

The dinner gong boomed its message through the house, the sound galvanized her almost swooning senses into fresh efforts. She washed her hands, brushed her short thick hair and descended.

"Where is Flame?" asked Mrs. Lightfoot. "I am quite vexed about her. To-morrow I shall get the doctor, no matter how much she protests. Is she coming down?"

"No, evidently not," answered Dick. "She was not in when I came. Lakshmi tells me she went out for a walk an hour ago. I thought the fresh air would blow her headache away."

"Gone for a walk," echoed Mrs.

Mr. John Cook, late Principal of the Bangalore Central College.

Lightfoot. "Strange I didn't see her go out. I've been sitting here almost the whole afternoon I never saw her go."

"Perhaps she went out by the side door," suggested Flame.

"'Um. Perhaps she did. That must be it. Well, I sincerely hope her headache will disappear. I never knew Flame complain of headache before; and this was such an obstinate one too. It hung about her for a whole week. Every day of the time you were away over your exam. she was bowled over by it. The poor child was prostrated by this violent pain in her head. I think it must be more than an ordinary sick headache, hanging on like this. I shall get the doctor to-morrow," she added with decision.

"I should," put in the professor decidedly. "The head should never be trifled with. The seat of the brain, the most delicate of all the organs. How does it go, 'The Golden Bowl——' " He meandered into silence, forgetting to complete the quotation, and they went in to dinner.

During the progress of the meal, conversation, except of the most general type, was impossible, for which Flame was devoutly thankful. It was plain that both the professor and Mrs. Lightfoot were highly pleased with Dick's performance at the India Office.

"You made an excellent impression, my dear lad," said the professor. "I admit you amazed me. In fact, your whole performance, the exam. and all, has been a continual surprise to me. I had no idea you had such a grasp of the subject. Of course" he added "I have talked much to you, sometimes I have felt that I had wasted my time and bored you, but it was gratifying, extremely gratifyng to find that my words had borne such good fruit."

"I always knew Dick took it all in," said Mrs. Lightfoot in a tone which proved the exact reverse.

Presently Flame got up.

"Think I'll turn in early, if you'll excuse me," she said, with an assumption of Dick's casual manners.

"Of course, you are tired and no wonder" said Mrs. Lightfoot "I shall be up presently to say good night to Flame, I am rather anxious about these persistent headaches of hers. She never had them before, and she'll have to see a doctor. I shall take no nonsense from her."

Upstairs in her own room, Flame sat down and stared blankly at Lakshmi.

"Not come," was all she said.

The woman merely made a comprehensive gesture of despair.

"Now tell me everything that happened after I left," said Flame, and by the merest flicker of the dhouri's eyelid's she knew that Lakshmi was concealing something. "Everything, from the beginning," she commanded. "Hide nothing."

Lakshmi put her hands together in the attitude of prayer and loked pleadingly at her mistress.

"The first day," she began "was good. Digvizay Sahib remained in the room, reading and smoking much, also grumbling a great deal. He went early to bed."

"Yes, that was the first day. Now the second."

"The second day also he remained hidden until the night began to fall. When it was yet but a little dark, he drssed himself, and said he would go out for one small half-hour. I begged and wept, to no avail. What could I do? You know Digvizay Sahib."

"Yes." Flame well knew her brother's recklessness and impatience of restraiut.

"I'm not blaming you, Lakshmi, but I must know everythng down to the smallest detail," she said. "What did he wear? What clothes?"

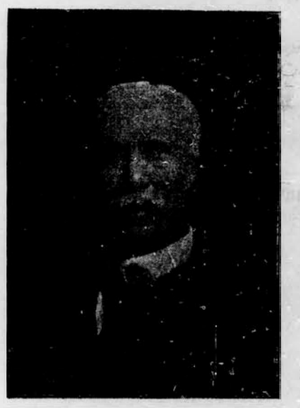
"The purple skirt and jumper and the small close hat of ribbon to match," said Lakshmi. "He opened the window and slid down the pipe. He was gone in a flash and no one saw."

"And he came back—when?" asked Flame, her heart pounding.

To think Dick should have been so mad. Flame's lips were tightly pressed together. "I might have known," she thought desperately.

"It was after nine," said Lakshmi. Digvizay Sahib had entered by the window. He seemed in great spirits, laughing much, and saying he had had the had the time of his life. He never knew old Sobersides could make such a silly ass of himself."

"Sobersides!" repeated Flame, startled. "Then he was not alone! How



Sir William Lee-Warner, K.C.S.I., British Resident in Mysore from 1889 to 1895.

dared he? Oh, how dared he?"

"I think he meant, by Sobersides, Bryan Sahib," said Lakshmi sedately.

"Of course he meant Bryan," thought Flame. It was their affectionate nickname for Bryan Carr, with his serious views on life. Bryan was their great friend. It was a shame for Dick to tease him, play him up like that. Goodness only knew what he had said, or done, in her person. Flame flushed hotly as she reviewed the position.

"Then, " proceeded Lakshmi, "next day a note had come, and Digvizay Sahib had again gone out, and again come in at the same hour. Also he had laughed much lying on his back on the couch, with his legs in the air and saying, between gusts. 'The silly ass!' 'Oh, the old Sobersides!' and laughed yet more. Each evening he had worn the same purple suit and the small, close hat to match."

"Can I come in," asked the voice of Mrs. Lightfoot at the door. "I won't stay a minute. I only want to say good night to Flame and to see for myself that she is better."

Flame strode across the room, thankful that she had not yielded to the temptation to throw off Dick's coat, and opened the door.

"Do come in," she said. "Flame isn't back yet." Her voice sounded calm to her own ears, though her heart was thudding.

"Not back yet?" repeated Mrs. Lightfoot sharply. "But it's past eleven!"

"As you see," said Flame, with a glance at the undisturbed bed and empty room.

"But—but——" cried the bewildered lady. "What has come over the child? She has never done anything like this before. Never! To stay in bed for a whole week, and then to go out and 'stay' out, until this hour—never saying a word to me—'avoiding' me—for she never used to go out by the side door; and why should she do such a thing to-day of all days, if she hadn't something to conceal, some object to attain."

She paused, less for words than for breath, fearing she had been betrayed into saying more than the occasion called for.

"But what object could she have, and why somthing to conceal?" asked Dick smoothly, yet with an edge to his voice.

To the other's sensitive ears Dick sounded cold, on the defensive, up in arms at any criticism of his sister.

"Oh, don't misunderstand me, 'please!" cried Mrs. Lightfoot miserably. "But it's a great responsibility having charge of you and your sister. Do understand. How great you have no idea, especially now, since you are the Maharajah of Rajistan. There are such wicked people about, who would be only too delighted to kidnap he r and hold her to ransom."

"No," answered Flame slowly, as though a new train of thought had been started in her brain. "I should think there wouldn't be much chance of that. After all, we are not so very important, Flame and I. In all the years there hasn't been any sign of such an attempt. Therefore, why now?"

"Why now?" echoed Mrs. Lightfoot, whose imagination had by this got well away, and whose commen sense was, for the time, distinctly in abeyance. "Why now? There you have it. 'Now,' and never before, because you are the Maharajah of Rajistan, one of the richest states in India and she is your twin sister, and people who are one half of twins will do anything—anything for their other half. You would pay almost any money to get Flame back, wouldn't you?"

"I would, indeed," said Flame truthfully and with feeling.

"Then that's what they are counting on," said Mrs. Lightfoot triumphantly. "Don't you see?"

"I see what you fear," said Flame. "But we are distressing ourselves needlessly. Flame is probably trudging along homewards, having walked her headache off, and gone farther than she realized. She may turn up at any moment."

"Wasn't that a knock at the door?" said Mrs. Lightfoot, hope springing again in her bosom. "The servants are all in bed. I'll just run down and see."

She left the room hastily and Flame, shaking in every limb, bade Lakshmi, in low tones, lock the door, leave the window open, and otherwise carry on as before. She felt at the end of her tether. Not another second could she stand it. From

Sir K. P. Puttanna Chetty, Chairman, Central Jubilee Committee, Mysore.

the hall below came Mrs. Lightfoot's voice. "No luck. A false alarm. I should go to bed if I were you," she added kindly. "You must be tired out."

"I am a bit tired," answered Flame, in carefully lowered tones. "There seems nothing one can do, but just wait and see. She'll be in, I'm sure, directly."

"I hope so. If she isn't I shall phone to somebody first thing in the morning. Who *do* people get when anything like this happens? Oh, dear, oh dear. I'll have to wake the professor and ask him."

"Don't do that-" advised Flame urgently. "Why worry him? We can do nothing until the morning. Let him sleep. If she's not back in the morning then we'll have to see."

"Very well then, if you are sure," said Mrs. Lightfoot gratefully, thinking what a dear, thoughtful boy this Dick was, and how she had sometimes misjudged him in the past. "I'll sit up another half hour or so, if she isn't in by then. I don't know what I shall do," refusing to face the awful contingency.

"She'll be in," came Flame's cautious whisper, "and frightfully annoyed with us if we've made a fuss about what may be, after all the most trifling and natural delay."

"True, there's that side of it to be considered," said Mrs. Lightfoot, with an innate dislike to have her private affairs bruited abroad. "I'll do nothing until the morning unless she comes in meanwhile."

Flame threw herself on Dick's bed, feeling limp and spent. His clothes had been like a suit of armour, smothering, suffocating her, and she cast them from her, feeling as though never again could she endure the sight of them. She felt like someone clinging to a precarious handhold at a vast height. Her hands were slipping, and her strength giving out . . . She 'must' give up . . . She must fall; and while well aware of the dizzy depths beneath, so continued doggedly to cling . . . and cling, even when hope was gone. Not until the very last second would she let go her hold. Not until the game was

(Continued in Column 6.)

REDUCTION OF SUBSIDY TO BRITISH GOVT.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT?

LORD IRWIN'S STATESMANLIKE MOVE.

After the fall of Seringapatam resulting in the death of the second and last Muslim ruler of Mysore, the British Government restored the Raj, to Maharaja Krishnarajendra Wadeyar III, a scion of the original Hindu ruling House and made a stipulation with him to the effect that in order to prevent any probable foreign invasion into Mysore, a British military force would be stationed in the land and in lieu thereof the Maharaja should contribute 24-1 2 lakhs of rupees as the price of protection.

In 1831 the British Government took direct charge of the State pensioning off the Raja and great efforts were made by Lord William Bentinck, during his period of Viceroyalty, to annex Mysore finally, after the death of the titulary prince who had no issues of his own.

In the year 1865 the Raja adopted a boy, descended from the collatual branch of the original royal family, who was then a mere child. Upon this the British Government fearing that the scheme of annexing the State as originally propounded would be challenged by this new action on the part of the Raja soon changed their tactics. The claim of the adopted son t the personal belongings and properties of the Raja, as well a substantial allowance from the State, was recognised, but the question of succession of the adopted son to the Gaddi was shelved indefinitely. In 1866 a deputation, headed by Sir H. Rawlinson waited on the Secretary of State for India, Lord Cranborne (later Marquis of Salisbury), to urge upon him a reconsideration of the whole case of Mysore, more particularly as modified by the adoption; and later on a petition, to which several important signatures were affixed, was presented to the House o Commons, praying for the re-establishment

Mr. Sadez Z. Shah, A.D.C., to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

of a native Government in Mysore, with proper safeguards for the British interests. In 1867 Mr. Disraeli, who was the Prime Minister of England, recommended the case of Mysore to Her Majesty the Queen and it was then decided that the young prince should be given the advantage of an education suitable to his rank and position and calculated to prepare him for the duties of administration. After this the old Raja saw some hope of his kingdom being restored to his adopted son. Ten years later after the Raja's death, the vendition of Mysore took place on the 25th March, 1881,, when to the great joy on the part of the people, His Highness the late Maharaja Chamarajendra Wadeyar was placed on the throne. The terms on which the Government was entrusted to the Maharaja were contained in an Instrument of Transfer, which contained among other conditions the following agreement between the new ruler and the Government of India.

AGREEMENT WITH NEW RULER.

"The British Government having undertaken to defend and protect the said territories against all external enemies, and to relieve the Maharaja of Mysore of the obligation to keep troops ready to serve with the British army when required, there shall, in consideration of such undertaking be paid from the revenues of the said territories to the British Government an annual sum of Government rupees 'thirty-five lakhs' in two half yearly instalments, commencing from the said 25th day of March, 1881."

During the regime of Chamarajendra Wadeyar, the Mysore State assisted by eminent British officials, underwent a thorough change and reforms on the model of British Crown were introduced. Representative Assemblies with an elective element were introduced, public finances regulated and the civil list of the ruler fixed. Judicial and Military reorganisation were founded, and just when the old order of things was yielding place to new, Mysore unfortunately lost in the sudden death of the Maharaja at Calcutta in the year 1894, a sagacious and wise ruler. The installation of his eldest son, Maharaja Krishnaraja Wadeyar, then ten years old was performed at Mysore, with all the customary ceremonies, on the 1st February 1895, when at the same time Her Highness the Maharani, the mother of the Prince, was proclaimed Regent.

That the State of Mysore has attained the Hall-mark of efficiency and administration under the benign rule of the present Maharaja, requires no better testimony, than the pronouncement of the Viceroy, Lord Irwin who during his visit last month to the Capital of the State, when he said, "I was anxious to take an early opportunity of seeing myself the efficient and progressive administration which I had always understood was a feature of the Government of this State. From the time of the rendition, Mysore has fashioned her growing institutions on the model set by British India and has striven faithfully to carry into effect the principles of good Government. I do not hesitate to say that all I have seen here has confirmed my expectations of finding a State wisely governed." Also His Excellency in concluding his banquet speech stated that Mysore has a longer tradition of progressive Government than any State in India.

STATUS AS A TREATY PRINCE.

The first practical step that the British Government took, in order to indicate their genuine appreciation of the progressive rule of Mysore, was in the year 1913 during the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge, when the status of the Maharaja was raised from that of a subordinate prince to one of Treaty Prince. Though this move on the part of the Suzerain power was highly commended, still the inequitous levy of a subsidy amounting to nearly one tenth of the public revenue kept on dragging, despite the representations of Mysore Government.

Viceroys after Viceroys came and went away. Beyond praising the nobility of the Maharaja and the high system of Government, with which he was securing the happiness of millions of his subjects entrusted to his care, no tangible proof of their earnestness to help the ruler in furthering the lot of the people, was forthcoming. It was left to His Excellency Lord Irwin to add one more feather to his cap, by taking a statesmanlike attitude in reducing the huge burden of subsidy by an amount of ten and half lakhs of rupees. There is no denying of the fact that he is entitled to the highest respect and gratitude by the Mysoreans, and the memory of his Viceroyalty will ever remain green in the minds of the people.

His Excellency the Viceroy announcing the reduction of subsidy said:

"Your Highness, the Government of India, reviewing all these and other considerations, have come to the conclusion that generosity may often be the highest statesmanship, and have accordingly decided to remit in perpetuity with effect from next financial year, 10-1|2 lakhs out of the annual subsidy you now pay, thus reducing the amount to the sum originally fixed by the Treaty of 1799. The remission I now announce might have come more appropriately three or four years hence on the httieth anniversary of the Rendition but it is a matter of real pleasure to me to be able to announce, on the occasion of my first visit to your State, this practical recognition of the regard we have for the spirit in which Your Highness has maintained the traditions of government, to which you found yourself the heir. In this matter too we are not acting without precedent. The extra payment was, at its first imposition, out of consideration for the financial situation in the State remitted for a period of years, and as those responsible for the government of India in that day decided to assist Mysore at the moment when those entrusted with its administration were on the threshold of their task, so we are inspired with the desire to assist Your Highness to make further progress in the discharge of the trust committed to your hands."

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I ask you to join with me in wishing all prosperity to the State of Mysore, and to drink to the health of our distinguished host, His Highness the Maharaja."

(Continued from colum 4.)

played out would she throw her cards on the table. Dick would certainly be here before morning. There was a train at 12.10 she remembered. He would come by that, having seen a newspaper and learned all.

Mrs. Lightfoot was downstairs, waiting to let him in, but he would come as usual, up the pipe and in at the window. Lakshmi would fetch her. All would be well and no one be any the wiser.

Instantly she sank into a profound slumber.

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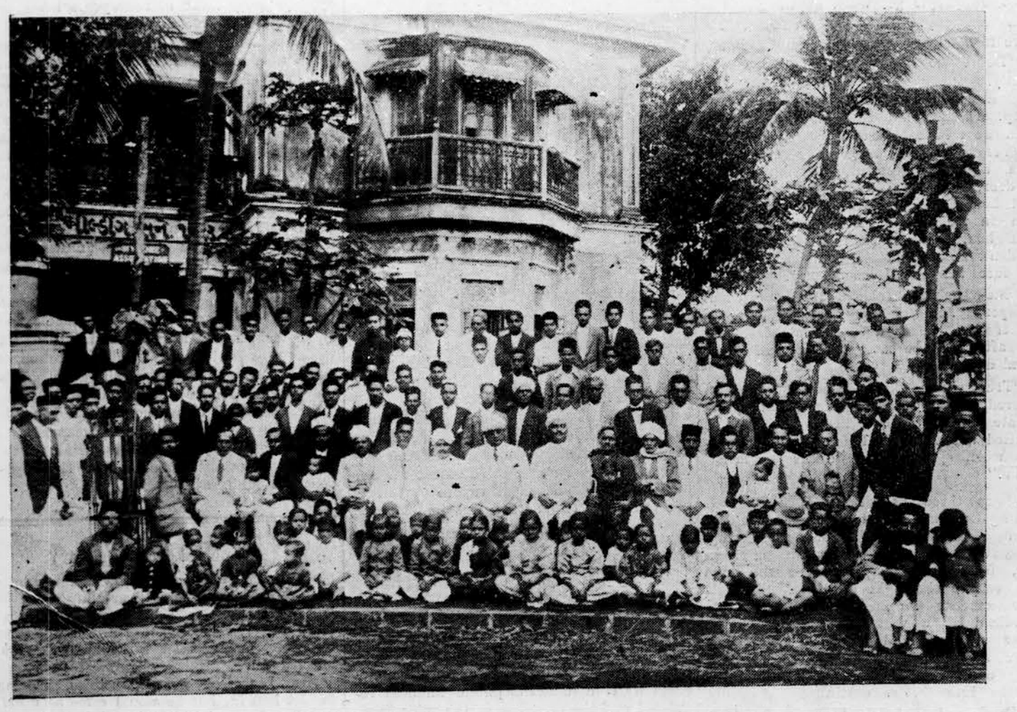
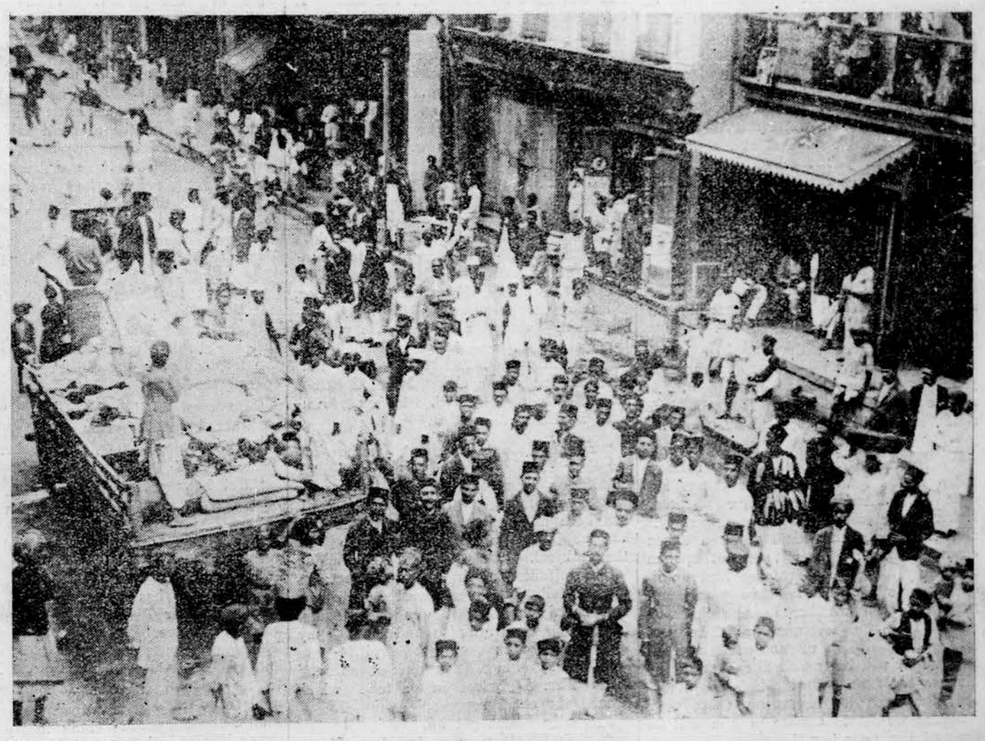
MYSORE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

Photos of several distinguished Dewans of Mysore were published in the Mysore Jubilee number of "The Chronicle" last Monday. The list of the "Makers of Mysore" will certainly be incomplete without the inclusion of (From the Left): Dewan Sir Seshadri Iyer, Dewan Ananda Rao, Dewan Sir Albion Rajkumar Banerji



"Chronicle" Photo.
A group photo of those who participated in the Mysore Maharaja's Silver Jubilee celebration organised by the Mysore Association of Bombay.



"Chronicle" Photo.
Volunteers, accompanied by motor lorries, moved in many parts of the city, appealing to the public for clothes and grain for the flood stricken people of Gujarat. The response was cordial and encouraging.